

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 163.—VOL. VI.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1845.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE ABDICATION OF DON CARLOS.



HOSE who believe that war will ultimately cease to be waged between civilised nations, can point to many facts, which, though not altogether conclusive, tend to confirm their views. The wars of succession that so long convulsed Europe and devastated kingdoms in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, would now be rendered impossible, by the indifference of the Powers in possession of their thrones to the fall of those who are hurled from them. There have been many events within the last few years which, but for this feeling, would have sufficed to have thrown the world into confusion. France deposed the eldest branch of the Bourbons, and elected the Duke of Orleans: Europe accepted, and by its acceptance approved, the change. Belgium expelled the King of Holland and elected Leopold, with the same result. In Spain, the descent of the crown of Ferdinand in the male line was interrupted, and the Royal power vested in the hands of an infant, and a female, rather than it should be entrusted to an unpopular Prince. A civil war ensued, but the question was left pretty much for the Spaniards to settle among themselves. England and France did not, as they would of old, spend their blood and treasure in the quarrel; and now the contest, like our own war of the Roses, is to be ended by a marriage between the representatives of the two parties, Don Carlos having resigned a throne he never ascended in favour of his son, who even now may never possess it.

Portugal rejected Don Miguel, and the Prince is shooting snipe at Rome instead of his subjects at Lisbon. Again the European Powers troubled themselves not about the matter, but hailed Don Pedro first, and then Donna Maria as the *de facto* sovereigns. Were similar changes to take place again in any one of these monarchies to-morrow, provided a governing body was appointed which could preserve the land from internal anarchy, and restrain the people from aggression on its neighbours, other countries—our own included—would look on calmly enough. The day for coercing other nations into accepting a dynasty that is rejected by the bulk of the people is gone by; that the people may sometimes be mistaken, or afterwards repent—that they may occasionally depose a King Log, and get a King Stork in his place—does not affect the question; it is the rule of modern statesmanship that all *faits accomplis* are to be accepted. So if a political revolution takes place, the party which finds itself uppermost at the close of it, is accepted, treated with, and recognised, and the intercourse between nation and nation goes on much as before; whether the change is for the better or worse to the particular people who bring it about, is a matter for their own decision. England was formerly remarkable for its tendency to interfere with the Governments of other countries; but she indulged it at a fearful expense; and the many hundred millions of her national debt now make her pause when she sees these changes going on, and ask herself the sensible question whether she is quite in the position to judge correctly of the wants of others; whether in fact, each nation—though it may manage its affairs but badly—do not on the whole manage better themselves, than we could do for them?

The latest example of the utter indifference with which statesmen view the claims of a legitimate, but rejected Prince, is found in the little notice taken of the abdication of Don Carlos. It excited neither interest nor remark, and was passed over as lightly as the most ordinary, every-day occurrence. He transferred all his rights to the Throne of Spain to the Prince of Asturias, and formally gave up a claim, the assertion of which failed long since in the appeal to arms.

There are now, therefore, two young Princes in Europe in a painfully similar situation. The Duc de Bordeaux and the Prince of Asturias are the direct representatives of the Royalities of two great kingdoms; they are both exiles, expiating in obscurity the follies and crimes of their progenitors, who held and abused the actual power of which they inherit nothing but the memory and the regret. Few conditions in life can be more sad and disastrous; the successor to an empty claim finds in it a fatal legacy,—still more fatal when that claim is to departed sovereignty. Their assumed rank is perpetually at variance

with their actual position; fate places a "barren sceptre in their gripe," and the visionary crown they chase must cause more anxiety than the weight of the actual diadem on the brows that bear it in their stead. They become the centres of plots and schemes, and the instruments or victims of desperate men, whose only object is, at all hazards, to overturn the order of things at present established. They cannot descend to the ranks of the people; they do not mingle on perfectly equal terms with the aristocracy—there is a something that draws a line of distinction between them; and, from diplomatic reasons, they are not



recognised for what they claim to be, by Courts and Governments. It would be far better for them to give up their abstract right altogether, and claim nothing that could not be fully accorded them. But this is rarely done. Two rebellions, and both disastrous, scarcely sufficed to convince the descendants of James the Second that England had renounced the Line of the Stuarts for ever; the feverish dream of Royal rights haunted even the last degraded representative of the race. It is the same in the present instance. Don Carlos does not abandon the claim; he merely transfers it to his son; in him it may have all the chances of all the success it can ever obtain—but that will be far short of what Carlos aspired to. His son may be the Husband of the Queen, but the Constitutional party is too strong to permit him to be King of Spain.

But, however this may be, it is certain that these changes in the Royal Houses of Europe, are now regarded with a composure that renders war with other Powers on account of them, out of the question. The strength and resources of civilised nations are so well known to each other, and their capacity of doing mutual mischief so well ascertained, that rulers are no longer desirous "greatly to find quarrel in a straw." Taking their naval and military strength together, England and France command the greatest amount of destructive force in Europe. It is the perfect knowledge of the fact that restrains them from fomenting every difference into a quarrel, though in France there is a party—we hope decreasing in influence—willing enough to do so. Changes of Dynasties are quietly accepted, and delicate questions like those of the Right of Search, or Disputed Boundaries, which have been the root of past wars, are referred to negotiators, and settled by treaties. It is evident that civilised nations, as they approach equality to each other, are compelled to a mutual respect; the wars of modern times are those of civilisation against barbarism, and on this point public morality in all countries is not very elevated. We are continually engaged in hostilities, or are on the verge of them, in India. The French colony of Algiers is only held by fighting, or readiness to fight. But the feelings that made "wars of succession" for the support of the "Family Compact," and the preservation of the "balance of power" possible, have passed away. A "thirty years' war" in Europe, to decide who should govern the Palatinate, is not to be placed among the probabilities. Nations have come to a sort of understanding among themselves as to the retaining or rejection of rulers; and thus dethronements and abdications which would once have convulsed society, pass by almost unregarded.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The late treaty for the suppression of the slave trade is much discussed by the Paris papers. The news they contain is rather meagre. The Chamber of Deputies has voted the Paris and Lyons and the Lyons and Avignon Railroad Bills by a majority of 230 to 4. The duration of the concession of this latter line was fixed at fifty years. The company will have to execute at its own expense a branch to Grenoble.

M. Jorrand, formerly member of the National Convention and of the Council of Five Hundred, lately died at Ahun, in the Department of the Creuse, in the 89th year of his age.

The *Revue de Paris* announces that Rear-Admiral Dupetit Thouars would be appointed Commander of the naval division about to be stationed on the coast of Africa in virtue of the convention signed by Dr. Lushington and the Duke de Broglie. M. Dupetit Thouars would hoist his flag in a 50 gun frigate, and have for his deputy commander, Captain Bouet Wuillaumez, who has resigned the government of Senegal.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, after the introduction by the Minister of Finance of a bill of mere local interest, the Minister of Marine presented one for increasing the navy, and maintaining twenty-six ships of war on the coast of Africa, in pursuance of the treaty just concluded in London for the repression of the slave trade. Some satisfaction was evinced on this bill being presented. At the moment Admiral de Mackau was laying on the table the said treaty, and the instructions drawn up for the guidance of the superior officers who are to be employed on the African station, M. Guizot entered the hall, and was received with the warmest congratulations by a large number of members who surrounded his seat on the ministerial bench. M. Thiers then rose, and reminded the Chamber of the vote they had come to three weeks before as regarded the execution of the laws against the Jesuits, and declared that the said vote ought to be followed by a prompt "solution." The Keeper of the Seals replied that no fresh occurrence had taken place which rendered it necessary that the Government should resort to the execution of the laws just mentioned. M. Martin added that the Government were sensible of the importance of the question, and of the discussion that had taken place, and that he again engaged to act as soon as circumstances should require it. After some more words on the subject, exchanged between M. Dupin and the Keeper of the Seals, the debate was resumed on the budget for 1846; the several first chapters of the budget of the Cuetas were successively adopted, and the budget of the department of foreign affairs came under discussion.

SPAIN.

It appears by our accounts from Madrid that the crusade against the press is proceeding. The editor of the *Esperanza* having announced to his readers that he would publish, in a supplement, the official documents relative to the abdication of Don Carlos, the Political Chief ordered the seizure of that paper before its publication. The *Heraldo* blames that proceeding, and observes that "he might have allowed them to circulate without any danger to the public peace." "The object of this farce of an abdicacion," it adds, "is evidently to endeavour to facilitate the conclusion of a marriage between the Pretender and the Queen, a project to which the national interest, the dignity of the throne, high and powerful state reasons, the blood of thousands of victims, justice and right, are now as strongly opposed as ever."

A rumour was in circulation at Madrid that an insurrection would break out at Barcelona upon the arrival of the Queen.

THE UNITED STATES.

The *Queen of the West* has brought us New York papers to the 21st May. They add little to the previous information about the Oregon question, but the general tenor of the accounts may still be considered as favourable to peace. The policy of sending a special Minister to this country was still warmly debated, but no further step towards its adoption appears to have been taken.

With reference to the Annexation of Texas question, the Washington *Union* announces the receipt at Washington of public despatches from Texas, which "remove every shadow of doubt upon the acceptance of the terms of our resolutions, and the annexation of Texas to the United States."

A private letter, from a high quarter, says the *New York Courier and Inquirer*, states that "there is now no division in Texas upon the subject; and another from New Orleans says that General Houston assured Major Donelson, by letter, that he should not oppose it, and that he believed it would meet no obstacle from the Government or people of Texas. With the brilliant prospect of success thus opened, Major Donelson thought it his duty to retire from the country."

In the condition of money matters, there had been no change of importance. The news carried out from England was considered of a favourable character; and had, therefore, rather the tendency to improve the value of stocks, although prices were fluctuating.

The rate of Exchange on London was quoted at 10½ to 10¾.

GENERAL JACKSON.—The *Union* gives the following extract of a letter from General Jackson to President Polk, dated May 9th:—

"I must close. I am greatly afflicted. I am swollen from the toes to the crown of the head, and in bandage to my hips. What may be the result God only knows. I am prepared calmly to submit to his will. My whole house salutes you and lady; and may God preside over and give you a successful administration to our beloved country."

"Your friend sincerely,

"ANDREW JACKSON."

BUENOS AYRES.

Important news has been received from Buenos Ayres to the 5th April. The particulars are contained in the following extract from a letter to a mercantile house.

"We have to inform you that official despatches have been received from General Oribe, dated the 29th ult., advising the complete defeat of General Rivera, at a place called the India Muerta, ninety miles north of Monte Video, with the loss of all his infantry, artillery, and baggage, on the 27th inst., after an action of two hours with the division of General Urquiza. One thousand men are said to be killed and five hundred prisoners taken, including a great many officers. General Rivera is reported to have escaped with eight men. Great rejoicings have taken place here on account of this triumph.

The blockade of Monte Video is not yet formally acknowledged by the French.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—It is rumoured that Mr. Milnes Gaskell, now a Lord of the Treasury, will be made Secretary to the Board of Control, in the place of Mr. Emerson Tennent, who goes out to be Colonial Secretary in Ceylon; and that Sir Charles Douglas, M.P. for Warwick, will succeed Mr. Milnes Gaskell.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

COMPENSATION TO IRISH TENANTS.—Lord STANLEY introduced a bill founded on the report of the Irish Landlord and Tenant Commission, for the purpose of securing to the occupying tenant in that country compensation for any improvements he may have effected on his holding. In explaining the views of the Government, Lord Stanley denied that the evils of Ireland could be adequately met by compulsory emigration; and contended, that in proportion to the extent of waste lands the country was not over-peopled. Contrasting the condition of the Irish with the English tenant, he argued for the necessity of some measure which might have the effect of inducing the former to expend capital on the improvement of the soil. With this view the bill proposed to grant compensation to tenants for three classes of improvements—buildings, drainage, and the levelling of fences. There had been hitherto attempts to enforce regulations between landlord and tenant; but those attempts had failed, owing to the expensive nature of the process for enforcing them. In order to obviate this difficulty, and establish an inexpensive method of equitably adjusting claims, he proposed that there should be an office in Dublin, with a salaried officer at its head, to be called "The Commissioner of Improvements."—Some opposition was expressed to the details of the bill, but it was read a first time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

PORTUGAL.—In answer to a question from Mr. S. WORTLEY, Sir R. PEEL said there was no foundation for the report that further negotiations were pending with Portugal, with a view to a commercial treaty.

BANKING IN IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—The night was passed in discussing in committee the clauses of the new Banking Bills for Ireland and Scotland, and at one o'clock the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.—The Duke of Wellington having moved that the House should go into Committee on this bill, the Duke of LEINSTER took the opportunity of stating that he had resided near and watched the College of Maynooth for thirty-two years, and had not observed the slightest misconduct on the part of the students. He had the honour of being acquainted with three of the presidents of the College, and he considered them most worthy men. He fully approved of the principle of the bill, and hoped it would pass into a law.—Lord CLANCARTY denounced the bill as an invasion of the principles of Protestantism. At present the Protestant people of England, Scotland, and Ireland, were as one man opposed to it. He could not conceive a moment more unpropitious than the present for this so-called message of peace to Ireland. With these views, he moved, as an amendment, that the committee on the bill be deferred till that day six months.—The Earl of WICKLOW thanked the Government for the bill. He intimated, however, that it could not stop short with this measure, but that it must hereafter propose the endowment of the Catholic Church. The noble Earl suggested the mode in which he thought this ought to be done. He objected to a grant from the Consolidated Fund, and said the only just way was by placing a rent-charge upon the land of the country.—Earl FITZWILLIAM agreed with Earl Wicklow's opinions in regard to an endowment of the Catholic Church.—Lord WHARFCLIFFE disclaimed the idea that the Government intended this bill to pave the way to an endowment of the Catholic Church. At present there were so many difficulties in the way, that he could not see how anybody could conceive that Government had any intention of proposing such a measure. Before they did so, they must watch how the feeling of the country tended. At present, all they said was, that they proposed the present measure as an important one, and as an earnest to the people of Ireland that everything which the Government could do to soothe their feelings would be done. (Hear, hear.)—The Marquis of BRADALBANNE said he believed the people of England were not galled by the present measure, and that they did not look upon it as an isolated one. (Hear, hear.) They looked upon it as one that got in the large end of the wedge, and they knew that the small end would soon follow. (Laughter.) They knew that the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy would soon follow the present measure (hear, hear); but the people of this country would bear in mind that such a measure was intimately connected with the fundamental principles of the Constitution, and with the safeguard of the liberties of the country established at the Revolution, an endeavour to invade which had never till now been attempted. (Cheers.)—The amendment was then negatived without a division, and the house went into committee.—The bill passed through committee without any alteration or amendment, the report was brought up, and the bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.—The house, at eight o'clock, adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE CORN LAWS.—MR. VILLIERS made his usual annual oration upon the Corn-laws. His speech consisted chiefly of the arguments before used by him against protection. He contended that the Corn-laws were wholly unsuited to the present condition of the country—that they never had a laudable object in view—that at times they had proved most injurious to the labouring classes—and that the sooner they were abolished the better. The object of them originally was to make land dear; and that object had been consistently pursued in all the legislation which had been adopted since. After dwelling upon these points, Mr. Villiers moved—

That the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, for the purpose of considering the following resolutions:—

That the Corn-law restricts the supply of food and prevents the free exchange of the products of labour.

That it is therefore prejudicial to the welfare of the country, especially to that of the working classes, and has proved deleterious to those for whose benefit the law was designed; and

That it is expedient that all restrictions on corn should be now abolished.

MR. OSWALD seconded the resolutions.—MR. CHRISTOPHER and MR. BUCK opposed them, and they were supported by MR. MITCHELL and MR. M. PHILIPS.—Sir J. GRAHAM admitted that, by prudent measures, they might bring the Corn-laws in a nearer relation to the sound principles of commercial legislation, but that no sudden step ought to be taken. At once to throw open the trade in corn would be inconsistent with the general welfare, and would give such a shock to the agricultural interest as necessarily must convulse all the other branches of national industry. The question was as to the best means of providing a supply of corn for a population rapidly increasing; and, if he thought that this would be best effected by free trade, no other consideration would prevent him from supporting the doctrine. He was convinced, however, that a free importation of corn would bring the price down permanently to 35s., a price which would render it necessary to throw much land out of cultivation, and the injury thus inflicted on large districts of England, and on the whole of Ireland, would be so great as not to be compensated for by any benefit likely to accrue from a free trade in corn.—MR. BRIGHT followed Sir James Graham, whom he accused of dealing in fallacies. He alluded to the proceedings at the free trade bazaar at Covent Garden Theatre as a proof of the interest taken upon the subject of free trade. The amount received at the door and from the sales was more than £20,000; the unsolicited subscriptions sent up from the country were about £4000 or £5000, and the unsold goods would make the total amount to nearly £30,000. Some hon. members opposite had witnessed bazaars presided over by duchesses and ladies of rank, but he believed that none of them had ever been at a bazaar the proceeds of which amounted to the one-tenth of the sum raised by that of the League. There were ladies at that bazaar—(Much laughter)—many of whom, when at home, lived just as sumptuously; as independently, and every way as respectably as the bulk of hon. members opposite, and yet so firmly persuaded were they of the truth of the principles which the League held, and which hon. gentlemen opposite affected to despise but dare not, that they (the ladies) came up to the metropolis, and for three weeks submitted to the arduous undertaking of attending to that bazaar. (Laughter.) It was easy to sneer at those things, but there was one member opposite who would not sneer at them. That member was the right hon. baronet who led them (the Conservative gentlemen) and who knew better than to sneer at the middle classes of the country.—MR. S. O'BRIEN opposed the resolutions.—DR. BOWRING and MR. CAVENDISH supported them.—Lord EBRINGTON said he had formerly opposed the motion of Mr. Villiers, because he hoped that a fixed duty would have formed a compromise between the two great interests of the country. He now, however, despaired of any such compromise, and would, therefore, give his hearty support to the resolutions.—MR. COBDEN said the question was, whether the house could in justice pass a law to restrict the food of the people, and that the question had not been met, and he might venture to predict never would be met, fairly by argument in that house. The condition of the unskilled labouring class of this country was a disgrace to the country.—MR. BANKES replied to the arguments of Mr. Villiers and Mr. Cobden, endeavouring to show that they had fallen into several historical errors, materially bearing on the question before the house.—Lord J. RUSSELL quite agreed in the two first resolutions of Mr. Villiers, and would vote for going into committee with a view to see in what way the law should be relaxed, or to what extent. The noble lord then contended for the necessity of a revision of the existing law, which added to the incomes of the legislators, while those legislators failed in proving that it was beneficial to the rest of the community.—Sir R. PEEL said he had last year opposed a similar motion, by Mr. Villiers, which motion was nearly identical with the present, and which was, nevertheless, opposed on that occasion by the noble lord, who now, it appeared, was prepared to support it. He could not follow the noble lord in this course; but, while voting against the motion, he could not agree in all the arguments adduced against it. He could not agree that a high price of corn necessarily implied high wages; nor could he agree with those who contended that the condition of the people was much deteriorated, as compared with what it was some few months back. The right hon. baronet then explained that his object was to reconcile a gradual approach to sound principles, with a cautious attention to the interests which had grown up under a different system.—Lord HOWICK supported the resolutions.—MR. VILLIERS replied, and a division then took place, the result of which was as follows:—

For Mr. Villiers's proposal 122
Against it 254

Majority against the resolutions 132

The House sat till half-past two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

DOG STEALING.—MR. LIDDELL moved the second reading of this Bill, the object of which was to make dog-stealing a misdemeanour, and to visit the second offence with transportation for seven years.—MR. HUMPHREYS objected to

several provisions of the Bill, as opening the door to great oppression. He moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.—Some little discussion ensued; in the course of which, Sir J. GRAHAM said dog-stealing was carried on to a great extent in the metropolis, and, although he could not support all the enactments of the Bill, he should vote for its second reading.—Some Members thought dogs were sufficiently protected, while Mr. BRIGHT suggested that similar protection should be extended to cats.—Upon a division, the numbers were—

For the second reading 67
Against it 23

Majority for the second reading 44
The House went into committee on the Smoke Prohibition Bill; and, while some remarks were being made upon the subject, it was proposed that the House be counted, and only 29 Members being present, an adjournment took place at half-past seven.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

TENANTS' COMPENSATION BILL.—Lord PORTMAN presented a Bill "On the subject of the expediency of providing compensation to tenants of lands for improvements thereon in certain cases." The noble lord explained the object of the bill, which was read a first time, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

On the motion of Mr. YOUNG, a new writ was ordered for the county of Edinburgh, Mr. Ramsay having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

RAILWAYS.—The Caledonian Railway Bill, the Dundee and Perth Railway Bill, and the Clydesdale Junction Railway Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Scotch Banking Bill was read a third time and passed.

POOR-LAW AMENDMENT (SCOTLAND) BILL.—The Lord Advocate moved the second reading of this bill. One of the leading principles of the measure was that a Board of Supervision should be established. If a poor man considered that the means of sustenance which he was supplied were not adequate, he must first make out a case before the Board of Supervision.—MR. FOX MAULE moved that it be referred to a select committee, to inquire into the merits of the measure.—After a long discussion the motion was negatived without a division, and the bill read a second time.

The Irish Banking Bill went through committee, and the house adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

PENSION TO SIR H. POTTINGER.—The Earl of ABERDEEN brought down a Message from the Queen, stating that her Majesty was desirous of granting a pension of £1500 per annum to Sir H. Pottinger. The message was ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday.

A desultory conversation arose upon the state of Ireland, and the house adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

RAILWAYS.—The following bills were read a third time and passed:—The Dublin and Drogheda Railway Bill, the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway Bill, the Aberdeen Railway Bill, the Leeds and Thirsk Railway bill, and the York and North Midland Railway Bill (Harrogate Branch).

SIR H. POTTINGER.—A Message from the Queen, similar to that brought up in the Lords, was brought up by Sir R. Peel.

THE COLLEGES (IRELAND) BILL.—On the question for going into committee upon the Colleges (Ireland) Bill, Mr. S. O'BRIEN opposed the bill, and made some personal remarks upon Mr. Roebuck.—MR. ROEBUCK replied, and said Mr. O'Brien had attacked the House in Conciliation Hall. Mr. O'Brien, he said, had "spit his venom" at Conciliation Hall, and now he repeated the trash.—MR. O'BRIEN rose to answer Mr. Roebuck, but was called to order. After some discussion the house resolved itself into committee. Sir J. GRAHAM moved that a sum not exceeding £100,000 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund to establish new colleges in Ireland; and also an annual sum of £21,000 to pay the stipends, prizes, exhibitions, and other expenses of these colleges.—MR. O'BRIEN was then allowed to defend himself. He expressed his contempt for Mr. Roebuck.—Sir R. INGLIS again rose to order, and Mr. S. O'BRIEN then vindicated the language used at Conciliation Hall, and repeated that the bill, in its present form, was an attempt to corrupt the intellect of the people of Ireland. The discussion in committee upon this bill, occupied the house almost exclusively.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.—LORDS.

SMALL DEBTS BILL.—This bill has been read a third time and passed.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.—COMMONS.

ALLEGED PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On Monday the Sergeant-at-Arms acquainted the house that in the case "Howard v. Gosset," in which a verdict for £200 damages was returned against him, execution for damages and costs, to the amount of £436 12s., had been levied upon Saturday last. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.)—The communication was referred to the Select Committee on Printed Papers.

NEW MEMBER.—On Monday, Lord E. Hill took the oath and his seat for the county of Down, in the room of his brother, the Earl of Hillsborough, now called to the House of Peers, by the demise of the Marquis of Downshire.

BAIL IN ERROR BILL.—This bill has been read a third time, and passed.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

CHINA.—MR. H. BARKLEY, for Tuesday, July 1, to move for a committee to consider the propriety of addressing her Majesty to confer some further compensation on the officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines, engaged in operations in China.

THE REFORM BILL.—MR. T. DUNCOMBE, for the 8th July, to move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the rate-paying clauses in the Reform Bill.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MAJOR-GENERAL OGILVIE, C.B.—We regret to have to announce the death of this distinguished officer at Banff on the 2nd instant.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT PYM, C.B., R.A.—This distinguished officer, who held the rank of major-general in the corps of Royal Artillery, expired in London on Sunday last, after a short illness, having removed to the metropolis from Woolwich a few days since, to be near his physician. The deceased had seen considerable service, having been in the corps upwards of half a century.

POST-CAPTAIN.—Commander the Hon. Swynfen T. Carnegie (1836), son of the late distinguished admiral, the Earl of Northesk, and M.P. for the county of Stafford, has been promoted to the rank of post captain.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. BRYANT, C.B.—We have to announce the demise of the above gallant officer, a Director of the East India Company.

A letter from Leipsic, of May 31, states that the total primitive capital of the shares of railroads in Germany, constructed by private companies, and now at work, is 58,652,000 thalers (222,377,600*l.*). These shares, at the price at which they are now sold at Leipsic, Frankfurt, Hamburg, and Berlin, are worth 84,235,870 thalers, or 45 per cent. above the original price. Of the whole, there are only three lines below par, the Rhine line, that from Budvers to Gemund by Lintz, and Saxo-Bavarian; their shares being quoted at from 93 to 94½ per cent. All the rest are far above par.

STRANGE NOTIONS.—On Tuesday, a Commission of Lunacy was held before Francis Barlow, Esq., at the Crown Inn, Hockerill, near Bishop's Stortford, to inquire into the state of mind of Mr. John Tucker, aged 65, a nurseryman and keeper of the Cherry Tree public-house, at Bishop's Stortford. After the examination of a number of witnesses to prove various acts denoting unsoundness of mind, Mr. Tucker was brought into the room, and a number of extraordinary delusions were elicited. The unfortunate man said he had got several men in his inside, who were complete masters over him, and that unless he did whatever they wished, his death would be the consequence. They also had got five machines which they set to work at one time, so that he was afraid the violence of the motion would shatter him to pieces. They would not allow him to move without paying an enormous sum, and for walking to this inquiry they had charged him three thousand millions for every step he took! The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict that Mr. Tucker had been of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs since February last.

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY FACTS.—During the first five months of the present year, the increase on the aggregate revenue of railways over the corresponding period of last year is nearly half a million sterling. This increase, at 5 per cent., represents an increase of 20 millions in the value of the railway property of the country. The total receipts of above 1700 miles, comprising all the great lines, up to the end of May, has exceeded £2,250,000.—The total number of accidents on railways, reported to the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, for the quarter ending April 1, 1845, was 39; being 22 deaths and 17 injuries.—In the case of the Cambridge and Lincoln line of Railway, the Committee have decided, that "whenever the proper time should arrive, it would report to the House that the preamble of the Bill for that line had not been proved." The decision of the Committee was accompanied by the declaration, that the promoters of the line might, after the Report, submit the Cambridge and Lincoln scheme to the Committee as a project, and that the counsel for the promoters might, if they thought proper, proceed with evidence in the case as upon a project, but that this could not be done until the Committee had reported against it as a Bill.—MR. MACKENZIE, the secretary of the Brighton line, has just vacated his post. The most perfect cordiality subsists between Mr. Mackenzie and the Board of Directors. Mr. Buckton succeeds to the office.—The Belfast and Ballymena Railway Bill has been read a third time and passed in the House of Commons.—It is calculated that the Orleans and Tours Railroad will be opened, at the latest, by the 1st of October.—The line of railway from Bishop's Stortford to Cambridge will be formally opened on the 1st of August.—The Committees have declared the preambles of the following bills to be proved:—The Blackburn, Burnley, Accrington, and Colne Extension Railway; the Richmond Railway; the West London Thames Extension Railway; the Middlesbrough and Redcar Railway.—The London and Greenwich Railway Bill and the Newcastle and Berwick Railway Bill have been read a third time and passed.—MR. CUBITT, the chief engineer of the Amiens and Boulogne Railroad, has calculated that the whole line will be much easier to execute and less expensive than has been estimated, inasmuch as out of 31 leagues not a single tunnel will be required.



RUSSIAN DROSZKY, PRESENTED TO PRINCE ALBERT, BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

PRESENT FROM THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA TO PRINCE ALBERT.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia has just forwarded to this country, for presentation to the Prince Consort, a most magnificent gift, consisting of three Russian carriages and four superb horses of the purest Orloff breed. The valuable consignment arrived at Blackwall in the *Camille* steamer, from St. Petersburg direct. The carriages—a double droszky, a single droszky, and a sledge—are respectively built in the most finished style. The first two equipages are of exclusively national construction, and afford a striking contrast to our English vehicles. Each of the carriages is intended to be drawn by one horse, which is attached in the Russian manner, having the picturesque *Douga* rising over the animal's head from the extremity of either shaft. The double droszky, which contains seats for two persons behind the driver, is of a brilliant sky-blue colour, edged with gold, the cushions being of a corresponding hue, with silver facings. The Imperial crown is mounted in gold on either panel. The colour of this carriage is understood to be in accordance with the taste of the Empress of Russia.

The single droszky is of a darker colour, and affords accommodation for one person only behind the driver. The sledge is very beautifully constructed: it is entirely of hazel-wood, the apron being formed of a magnificent bear skin. The horses are selected from the Emperor's private stud; their symmetrical form and great beauty are remarkable. One of the animals (an entire horse) is one of the deepest black, with a long flowing tail, and stands nearly 16 hands high; two others are grey geldings, almost equally beautiful; and the fourth is a black horse, with a tail extending to within an inch of the ground. It is, perhaps, not generally known that the Russian mode of driving differs very

materially from our own. The coachman sits on a small dickey in front of the carriage, and holds a single rein in each hand, the snaffle-bit, which alone is used, being thus pressed against the horse's jaws. It is obvious that an English servant would feel himself a little at fault in adopting this novel mode of Jehuship, and the Emperor has accordingly sent over three of his own servants to instruct the Royal coachmen in their new duty. The harness and trappings are of the most superb description.

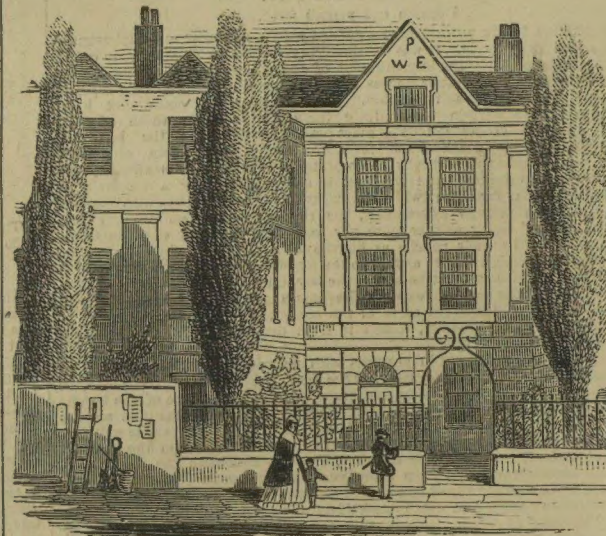
The whole of the carriages and horses were shortly after their arrival removed from Blackwall to the Russian Embassy, whence they were driven on Monday morning to Buckingham Palace; here they were driven in the grounds at the rear of the Palace. (See the Engraving.) They were then conveyed to Windsor, and on Tuesday morning, Prince Albert rode out in the single droszky; and the Duke de Nemours and the Prince of Leiningen in the double-seated droszky; each carriage being drawn by one horse, driven by a Russian groom. On the return of the Royal party to the Castle, their Royal Highnesses alighted, and the droszkies were driven several times at a rapid rate round the area of the Great Quadrangle. There were present also, the Master of the Horse, and Mr. Banister, Maitre d' Equipage, to whose care the horses sent by the Emperor of Russia were confided on their journey from St. Petersburg.

PENNY POSTAGE.—The usual Post-office returns have just been issued; they show results which must be highly gratifying to the friends of penny postage. The total number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom in the year 1844 was 242 millions, which is an increase of nearly 22 millions on the previous year. (The number before the reduction of the rate, it may be necessary to remind our readers, was 75 millions). But the most remarkable fact is the great increase in the London district, or old twopenny-post, the letters of which have more than doubled since the penny-rate was established.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

FISHER HOUSE, ISLINGTON.

This spacious mansion, called "Fisher House," in Lower-street, Islington, has just been taken down, with a view to the improvement of the locality. It was, probably, built by Sir Thomas Fisher, about the beginning of the 17th century. It bore in front, the Initials P. W. F.; and in the interior of the building, were the coats of Fowler, Bart., and of Fisher; impaling or, a lion rampant, gules. These were placed over opposite doors on the landing place of the large staircase. We are informed by Anthony Wood, that Ezekiel Tongue, author of several tracts against the Papists, and



FISHER HOUSE, ISLINGTON.

some treatises in Natural History, about the year 1660, kept an academy for teaching young ladies Latin and Greek, in a large gallery of a house at Islington, belonging to Sir Thomas Fisher. For upwards of 40 years, this old mansion has been appropriated to the reception of insane persons, and was latterly kept for that purpose by Dr. Sutherland, Physician to St. Luke's Hospital.

A pamphlet, entitled "The Discovery, or the Mysterious Separation of Hugh Doherty and his Wife, 1807," contains some curious particulars respecting Fisher House. Brothers, the pretended prophet, was confined here for some time, until he was liberated by the authority of the Lord Chancellor Erskine, in 1806. The mansion had been uninhabited for some time previous to its demolition.

The adjoining grounds were very spacious, and at one time said to be beautifully laid out in lawns and shrubbery, flower-gardens, &c.

THE FIRST STEAMER ON LAKE WINDERMERE.

The launching of a steamer upon one of our northern lakes is not only a novelty in the lake district, but a circumstance wholly without precedent in any of the lakes, either of England or Ireland. Accordingly, on Saturday week, the day appointed for launching a steam-vessel on Windermere, the entire locality was a scene of holiday bustle. The vessel in question was built by Messrs. Ashburner, of Greenodd, for Messrs. Fell and Co., of the same place. She is 75 feet long in the keel, and of 49 tons burthen.

In the *Westmoreland Gazette*, the scene preparatory to the launch is described as very beautiful. Tents were erected for the accommodation of the visitors, flags were flying on the steamer, from boats moored on the lake, and from trees and buildings adjacent. At 11 o'clock, groups began to assemble to witness the spectacle: the Ulverston brass band was in attendance and played some lively airs. On the lake were two boats freighted with company, who attended in compliment to J. B. Fell, Esq.; and, having returned from Blakeholme, landed on the Quay, and orders were given to prepare for the launch. These arrangements being completed by Mr. Ashburner, the builder, the word was given, the bottle broken, and the vessel glided gracefully into the water, with the appropriate name of "The Lady of the Lake."

The launch was well-timed with the check-rope, which turned the vessel up and down the Lake with the greatest ease, the band playing, and the spectators cheering heartily. The pennant displaying the vessel's name, was then unfurled, and drew forth another loud cheer for the *Lady of the Lake*. She is a beautiful little vessel, and has a well-executed figure-head. When crowded with spectators, she only drew 16 inches water. Her cabin accommodation and her engines will speedily be fitted, and she will commence plying up and down the Lake on or about the 1st of July next.

After the launch, a dinner took place in honour of the occasion, John Wakefield, Esq., in the chair. About 50 carpenters and their friends also dined together at the same inn.



LAUNCH OF "THE LADY OF THE LAKE" STEAMER, ON WINDERMERE.

HER MAJESTY'S COSTUME BALL.

[We were enabled only to describe this magnificent Royal Fête in a portion of our last week's impression.]

The Queen gave a *Bal Costume* on Friday evening, the 6th inst., at Buckingham Palace, at which all the guests appeared in the costume of the period between 1740 and 1750. The company numbered about twelve hundred, and included the diplomatic corps and the principal foreigners of distinction at present in the metropolis, all of whom adopted the foreign costumes of that date, appearing in the uniform of their respective nations. The nobility and gentry present in numerous cases adopted the costumes of members of their families living at that period, the dresses being copied from family portraits with the greatest exactness. Every possible variety of colour, texture, and material, and the greatest magnificence of embroidery and jewelled decoration consistent with propriety, were brought to bear on this quaint and antiquated costume, and the result was a harmony and unity of effect perfectly surprising.

Most of the gentlemen appeared in velvet coats—crimson, black, or blue—most richly embroidered with gold or silver, or trimmed with gold lace; powdered wigs were universal, and the style of *coiffure* was so complete as to render recognition, except among intimate friends, difficult. Gentlemen holding military commissions in her Majesty's service appeared, as nearly as possible, in the corresponding uniforms of their respective services at the period selected for the *fête*. Thus, the Duke of Wellington appeared in the uniform of the Duke of Cumberland of that day; the Earl of Cardigan in the uniform of the 11th Dragoons at the battle of Culloden; and the Marquis of Londonderry in the dress of a cavalry officer of the time; Lord Forester appeared in the dress of captain of the honourable corps of Gentlemen Pensioners; the Duke of Rutland was dressed in the full costume of a Knight of the Garter a century back; the Chancellor of the



DUKE OF NORFOLK.

DUCHESS OF GRAFTON.

MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY.

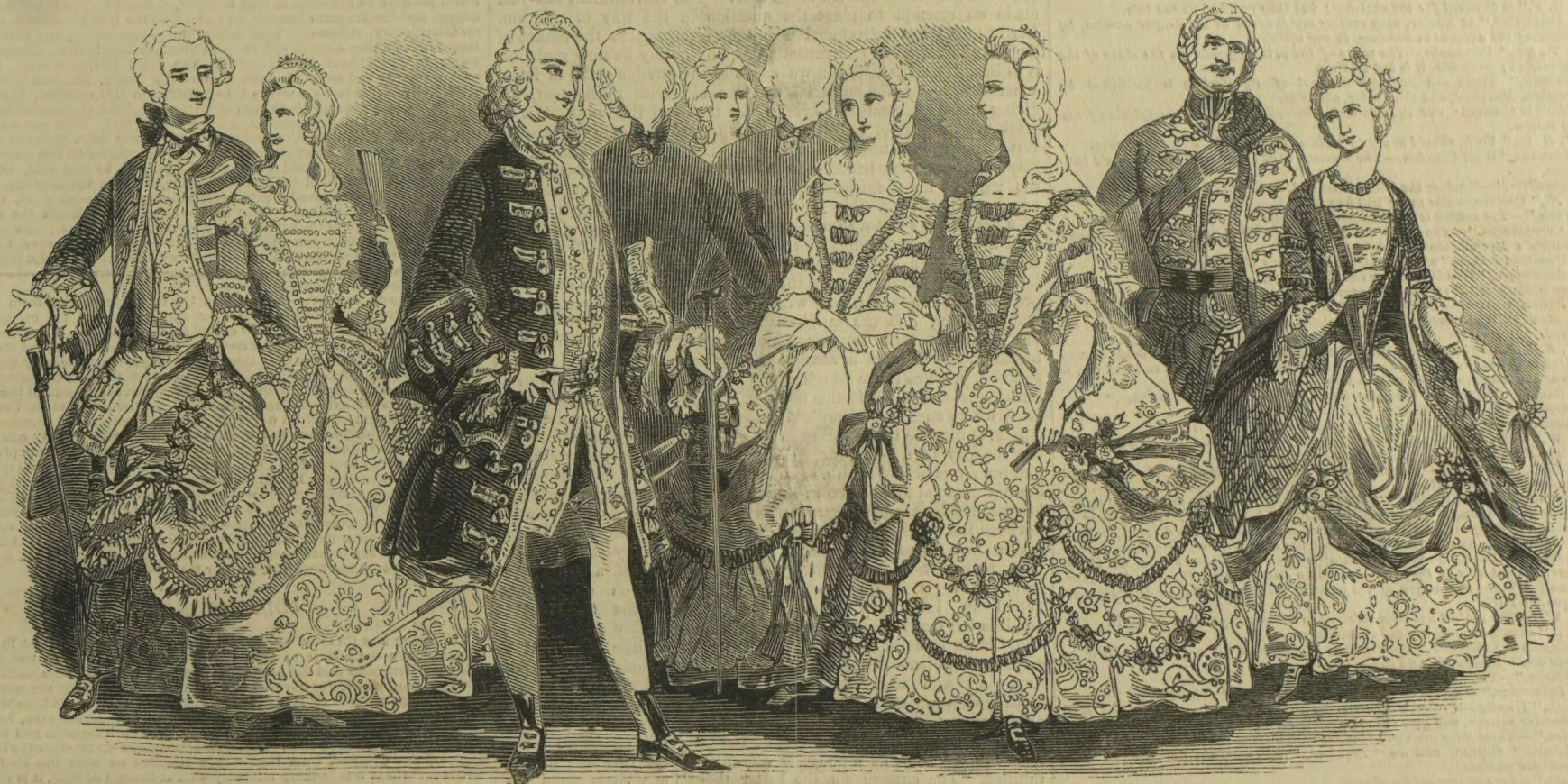
VISCOUNT SYDNEY.

COUNTESS OF JERSEY.

LADY C. VILLIERS.

Exchequer in the dress of his predecessor in office of the period; Mr. Curzon in a very curious Venetian costume; the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Wilton, Earl Fitzhardinge, Lord Shelburne, Mr. Nugent Vaughan, Lord Morpeth, Lord Stanley, and Viscount Alford were distinguished by the richness of their costumes. The Earl of Liverpool, the Earl Delawarr, and Lord Ernest Bruce, the great officers of the household, appeared in the dress of their respective offices, and were distinguished by extraordinary magnificence.

Many Scottish gentlemen wore the Highland costume of the time, which, though retaining all its peculiarity, yet was sufficiently identified with the age, in the coat and high heeled shoe, so as to harmonise completely with the rest. Among the most beautiful Scottish dresses were those of the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Master of Strathallan, and Captain A. Gordon Cumming. The officers who wore infantry dresses displayed the long white gaiters which remained in vogue, even up to the reign of George IV. The cavalry all wore high military boots, and some of them the crimson silk sword belt fringed with gold, which gave them very much the appearance of a modern Grand Cross of the Bath. The cavalry were also distinguished by the three-cornered hat, while the infantry displayed the old-fashioned high-peaked Grenadier cap. The dresses of the ladies did not display an equal variety with those of the gentlemen; the style of all was the same, the only difference being in the costliness of the material, the taste in the choice of colours, and the display of jewels in decorations. A few appeared in little velvet hats, with one or two feathers, but they were exceptions. The general head-dress was the hair powdered, a ridge of curls round the forehead and face, and the hair falling back with curls on the shoulders, or wigs which came still closer to the fashion of the day. Some of the ladies made a difference in the fashion of wearing their trains



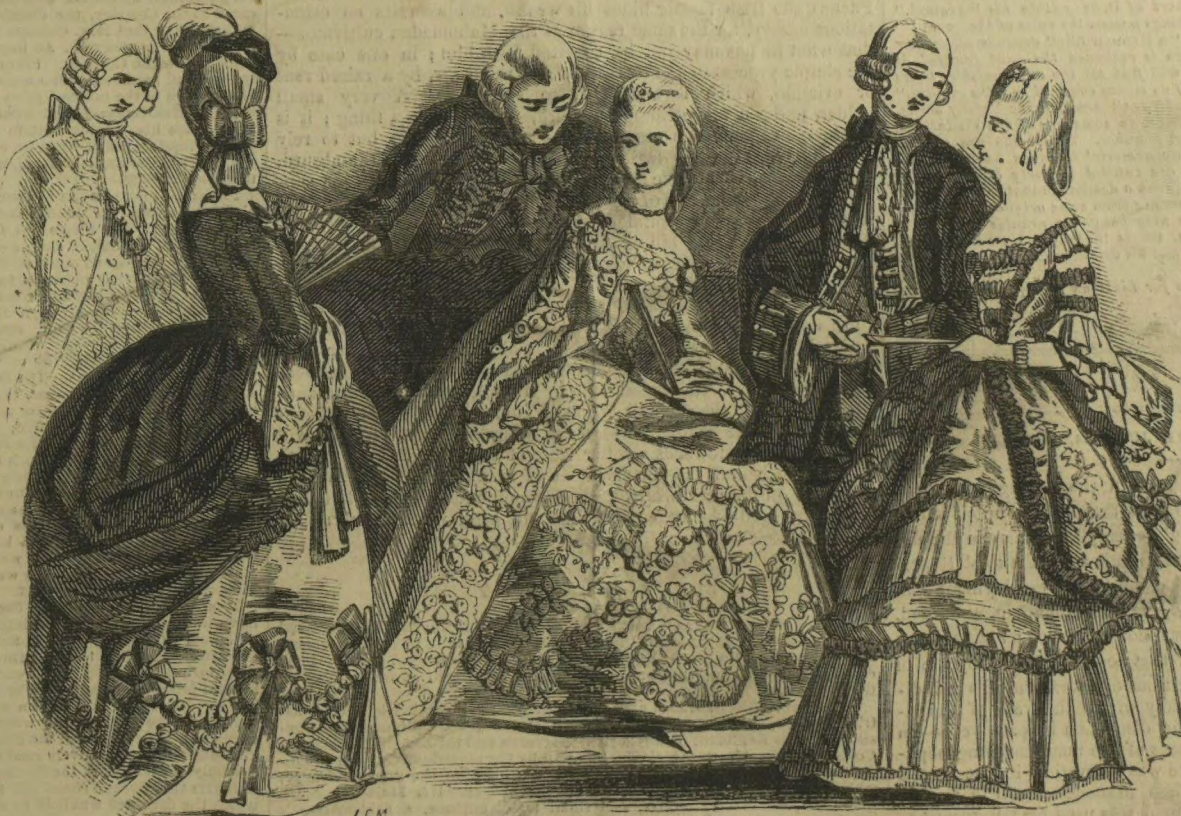
LORD MANDEVILLE. BARONESS ROTHSCHILD. EARL OF SURREY.

MARCHIONESS OF ORMONDE. BELGIAN AMBASSADOR.

MARQUIS OF DONEGAL. MISS BURDETT COUTTS.

instead of starting from the waist, fell at once from the shoulders, not being confined at all at the waist, but descending at once to the bottom of the skirt. The material of which these were composed was generally old brocade silks and satins, many of them embroidered in gold and silver, or worked in needlework; the trains were looped up with golden clasps, bunches of flowers, and bouquets of brilliants and precious stones, displaying dresses of old point, Valenciennes, or Guipure lace, not too long to conceal the high-heeled, sharp-pointed, and diamond-ornamented white satin shoe. The ladies wore hoops, which very much extended the dress on each side, without adding to the roundness of the figure. The effect of powder rendered the complexion of the younger ladies much more brilliant, and added not a little to the effect of this magnificent *fête*. Among the dresses distinguished for their splendour were those of the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marchioness of Douro, and Miss Burdett Coutts. The pages of honour were dressed in the complete costume of the period in miniature, each having a large white satin bow, or shoulder knot, on the right shoulder.

Among the earlier arrivals were those of Sir R. Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir J. Graham, Marquis of Abercorn, Sir Edward Canning, the French Ambassador, the Duchess of Sutherland, Marquis and Marchioness of Lorn, Marquis and Marchioness of Riccardi, Mr. William Rose, Lord Ebrington, Lord and Lady Wharmcliffe, Earl and Countess of Zetland, Earl and Countess Listowel, Miss Wyndham, the American Minister, Earl and Countess Kinnoull, Viscount Dupplin, the Duke of Beaufort, Lord and Lady Stanley, Countess of Verulam, Earl of Clare, Lord and Lady Kinnaird, Lord Foley, Sir John Hobhouse, Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Lord Rivers, Lord Saltoun, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Lyndhurst, the Master of the Rolls and Lady Langdale, the Vice-Chancellor Wigram and the Misses Wigram, the Speaker, Mrs.



DUCHESS OF ST. ALBANS. VISCOUNT VILLIERS.

DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND. VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

LADY PEEL. DUKE OF ST. ALBANS.

Shaw Lefevre, and the Misses Lefevre Lord and Lady John Russell, Honourable Miss Lister, Mr. Henry Hallam, Lord and Lady Lyttelton, Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, Sir George Cockburn, the Right Hon. Thos. Pemberton Leigh, Sir Augustus, Lady, and Misses Clifford, Viscount and Lady Marianne Alford, Mr. Nugent Vaughan, Viscountess Forbes, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Viscount and Lady Sarah Ingestre, Lords Adolphus and Frederick Fitzclarence, Marquis of Salisbury, Marquis of Lansdowne, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, Honourable W. Cowper, Mr. C. Wood, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Viscount and Viscountess Maynard, Lord and Lady John Churchill, Mr., Lady C., and Miss Sanford; Marquis of Abercorn, Colonel and Lady Alice Peel, Lord and Lady Ashley, Duke and Duchess of Buckingham, Sir Watkin W. Wynn, the Earl of Euston, the Earl and Countess of Lincoln, Marquis of Northampton, Lord Stavordale, the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, Lady Elizabeth Grosvenor, Sir Robert and Lady Gardiner, Earl and Countess of Verulam, Lady Jane Grimston, Lady Fanny Howard, Lord and Lady Beauvale, Mlle. d'Este, Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, Major and Mrs. Weymouth, Lord and Lady Southampton, Lord and Lady Norreys, Earl of Mansfield, Lord and Lady Cremorne, Garter King of Arms, Earl Fitzwilliam, Ladies Fitzwilliam (2), Marquis of Londonderry, Viscount and Viscountess Newport, Lord and Lady Wenlock, Hon. Miss Lawley, Viscount Clive, Lord and Lady Dalmeny, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Percival, Earl and Countess of Antrim, Earl and Countess Powis, Ladies C. and Lucy Herbert, Lord and Lady Carrington, Lord and Lady Denman, Marquis of Worcester, Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, Baroness and Miss de Rothschild, Countess of Rosebery, the Ladies Primrose, Lord and Lady John Russell, Earl and Countess of Roslyn, Earl and

(Continued on page 376).

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 15.—Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, 16.—Duke of Marlborough died, 1722.
 TUESDAY, 17.—John Wesley born, 1703.
 WEDNESDAY, 18.—Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
 THURSDAY, 19.—Inigo Jones died, 1652.
 FRIDAY, 20.—Death of William IV., and Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
 SATURDAY, 21.—Longest day. Income-tax imposed, 1842.

From WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending June 21.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m.	10 15 10 43 11 21 11 51 0 0 0 22 0 49 1 17 1 43 2 10 2 36 3 2				

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Subscriber," Dublin, is thanked for the following reply to "A Constant Reader," in explanation of the origin of the triple crown or tiara, worn by the Pope. The triple crown is indicative of the Pope's civil rank, as the keys are of his ecclesiastical jurisdiction; and on the death of a Pope, his arms are represented with the tiara alone, without the keys. The ancient tiara was a high round cap. Pope Damasus II. first caused himself to be crowned with a tiara, A.D. 1053. John XIX. was the first who encompassed the tiara with a crown, A.D. 1276. Boniface VIII. added a second crown, A.D. 1295; and Benedict XII. formed the tiara or triple crown about the year 1334.

"L'Orient,"—Macaws and other foreign birds are purchasable at the Surrey Zoological Gardens.

"Wees,"—Canopus, in astronomy, is a bright star of the first magnitude in the rudder of Argo, a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

"Capt. G. H. B.,"—Bowness, is thanked for the sketch.

"J. W. W.,"—The sketch was not received in time.

"A Constant Subscriber," Peckham, should apply, with testimonials, to the secretary, G. P. O.

"J. D.,"—Manchester.—Lines to B. A. S., ineligible.

"A Subscriber," Manchester.—In 1831, a pigeon flew from London to Liskeard, in Cornwall, 226 miles distance, in six hours, about 37 miles per hour.

"A Constant Reader,"—We have not room to explain the causes of the variations in the tides; but our correspondent may find them lucidly illustrated in "Murray's Encyclopedia of Geography," chap. 17.

"Phi.,"—In our calendar of last week, Friday, June 6, was stated to be the Festival of Corpus Christi, whereas it took place on May 22. Our correspondent will find the watches made by Barraud and Lund, Cornhill, to be excellent time-keepers.

"Wilfred,"—We do not answer impertinent questions as to a lady's age, or comparisons of talent, &c.

"J. C. W.,"—The Soldier's Adieu does not reach our standard of merit.

"Manfred," Cork.—Sir Humphry Davy's lines on Spinoza, if we mistake not, appeared in a magazine of the date at which they were written.

"G. T. N.,"—Liverpool, is thanked for his hint.

"The Ladies,"—Yes.

"J. G. F.,"—Is thanked for the sketches: but they reached us too late.

"A Subscriber," at Exeter, may receive our journal at £1 6s. per annum, by remitting the amount in advance, to our office.

"G. T. & Co.," Yarmouth.—The value of the print depends on the state of the impression; probably, it is but trifling.

"Diabolus," Truro.—A popular Manual of Pyrotechny is published by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; price, about 5s.

"Fides," is thanked: our illustrations generally take their complexion from the season.

"W. H. C.," York, should apply to Messrs. Dulau and Co., Soho-square.

"Tyrannus," West Clendon.—The museum is at the College, in Lincoln's Inn-fields.

"Inquisitive,"—Enclose the letter, unsealed, to the Lord Chamberlain.

"C. N.," Chelsea.—The proof will be valid.

"Brevis,"—The accent is on the second syllable.

"A Cornishman,"—The lines on St. Keyne's Well will be found among Southey's Miscellaneous Poems.

"A Constant Reader," should address Sir Henry Ellis, British Museum.

"A Subscriber," Windermere, is thanked for the sketch.

"Tam o' Shanter," is right in his conjecture.

"A Philanthropist,"—The subject shall not be lost sight of.

"E. R. E.," Wolverhampton.—The claim will be valid for the amount insured.

"W. S.," Newington Causeway.—The brick used in England is made of clay mixed with sand, or with ashes, and after being dried in the sun and air, is burned in a clamp, or baked in a kiln.

"A Railway Contractor," should write to the editor of "The Builder."

"A Constant Reader," Chester, is thanked for the suggestion.

"Collett,"—The price of Lord's "Popular Physiology" is 7s. 6d.

"G. W.,"—The price of our journal per quarter is 6s. 6d., paid in advance: subscription insures punctual delivery.

"J. F. F.," Kingsland.—The engravings of the interior of H. M. S. Collingwood will appear shortly.

"Administrator,"—Windsor Castle will be re-opened to the public next week: the days, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The winner of the Derby, last year, was Running Rein, but, owing to his disqualification, the stakes were awarded to the owner of the second horse, Orlando.

"Champelouis,"—St. Paul's Cathedral is open for divine service at three-quarters past nine in the morning, and a quarter past three in the afternoon. We are not aware of the present position of the Ecole Polytechnique, at Paris.

"T. W.,"—The subject has been referred to our correspondent at Paris.

"R. J.," should complain to the district surveyor.

"A Constant Subscriber," Cheltenham, should send his copy of the Bible to some dealer in second-hand books.

"Calliope,"—Yes.

"A Subscriber," Cornhill.—"Jackson's Bookkeeping," price 6s.

"D. C.," Huntly.—Probably, Messrs. Smith, the print-sellers, of Lisle-street, Leicester-square, will give the requisite information.

"Nora,"—Naval flags are usually made of bunting.

"Richard," Clifton, and an "Inquirer," Leicester, should apply to some agent for patents.

"Mars,"—See our present number.

"T. T.," Tunton.—The original shareholders will be liable.

"A Toweronian," and "Vaporiferus," Powick, are thanked for their hints.

"L.," Ambleside.—The address of the office for the sale of Parliamentary Papers is Great Turnstile, Holborn.

"W. P. M.,"—The striker can block at any distance from the wicket he chooses, provided his foot, or any part of it, be within his "ground." Surely, the club to which W. P. M. belongs possess the rules of the game?

"Equus," is informed that the price of "A Exmoor filly" depends altogether upon the quality: as to the breed which is reckoned the most fruitful, if Equus will give them a fair chance he will find all the Somersetshire fillies tolerably prolific: that is a property by no means confined to "the quality."

"A Subscriber from the Commencement,"—All arms, to be legally borne, must be registered in the Herald's College, in some one of the Visitations, or in a subsequent grant from the Earl Marshal. Those who are able to deduce descent from an ancestor whose armorial bearings have been acknowledged in any of the Visitations, are entitled to carry those arms by right of inheritance. When, however, such a descent cannot be established, the party must prove his right as descending from some original grantee, or memorialize the Earl Marshal that he may become a grantee himself. A son does not inherit his mother's arms, unless the lady be an heiress or co-heiress. In the latter case, he does; and his descendants are entitled ever after to quarter them.

We have to thank several correspondents for hints on the appearance of the comet on Sunday last.

*A few answers are unavoidably deferred.

was pointed out as an indispensable remedy for present evils; now the fact of the evils having passed away can be brought as an argument against the assertion that such a remedy is the only one. The long and earnest debates at one period, and the short, and, through a great portion of it, languid discussion of the other, are each quite in the nature of things. With all the disposition in the world to urge particular opinions on the House, and a full and perfect belief in them, members cannot support them with such force now as when they spoke with famishing constituencies behind them, deepening to an indefinite extent the sense of their responsibilities. The attack being less formidable, the defence is less difficult; and though the whole question remains in principle the same in all seasons, in good as in bad, when employment is abundant as when work is scarce, still it is the nature of prosperity to render great efforts against a system more difficult; the absence of the spur of danger becomes manifest: members let old arguments go unanswered, and take no trouble to search for new ones; the Premier can paint the present with a pencil dipped in a few hues of brightness; his opponents find several of the darkest shades of the picture they were accustomed to draw vanished from the canvass; and the result is, that a motion for a repeal of the Corn-Laws is made, discussed, and rejected in a single sitting. It is, perhaps, the calamity of such a controversy, that the same question assumes a very different degree of importance at different times; at one period, terror and alarm perplex the public mind, and make it overrate the effect of the restrictive system; at another, the revival of business, activity of speculation, and a tolerably general, though by no means universal prosperity, dispose them to forget that such a system exists, or that it can have any bad effect at all.

THE "great difficulty" of interfering, by a law, with the management of private property, has repelled many successive Governments from grappling with the subject of the Occupation of Land in Ireland. The late Commission of Inquiry, of which the Earl of Devon was the head, revealed nothing that was not known before, and the measures the Report recommended were those obvious ones that no one who had ever thought on the subject at all could have overlooked. But, simple as the suggestions were, and beneficial as they would be ultimately to all parties, the question still remains—How are they to be carried into effect? The Government has just made an attempt to place the question in the way of solution. Lord Stanley has introduced a bill for securing to the tenant of land in Ireland a fair compensation for any outlay he may make on it in improvements. When we consider the terrible array of laws, enacted both by the Imperial and the old Irish Parliament, all giving and concentrating power in the hands of the landlord, it is gratifying to hear of a measure that is meant to secure the tenant. But certainly it is not a measure that will do much for him in the way of substantial benefit; it is a very negative protection on the part of the Legislature merely to tell a man that he shall not be robbed; yet this is actually all the bill pretends to do. If a tenant lays out a sum of money in improvements of a permanent kind, the act secures him a return of that outlay if he quits the land before he has had time to benefit by his money and labour. The inference from this is, that if a man made such improvements at present, and without such a law, it is possible he would suffer, and the landlord reap all the advantage of his loss; but as Irish farmers generally are, like their English brethren, too shrewd a race to risk much upon such doubtful security, practically we imagine they have not put themselves in a position to lose much in this manner. Both in England and Ireland, where such "landlord's" improvements have been made by a tenant, it may be taken for granted that the outlay is incurred on the security of a lease, or an agreement of some sort, quite as binding; and where such a security is not given, the improvements are not made at all. Even in England, where the practice of ages has established a much better understanding and closer connexion between the landlord and tenant than exist in Ireland, the want of leases has acted as a bar to improvements by the tenant. Men will risk a good deal for the chance of a large return, if it is a quick one; but the return on capital invested in improving land, is not large in the first place, and it is but slowly made in the second; the outlay can only be afforded on something which amounts to, or is little less than, a certainty. Where this security is given, Lord Stanley's bill is not required; and where it is not given, the measure will not be called into operation, and will be useless. Its good intention is all about it that can be commended. We cannot help thinking that to expect the improvement of the land of Ireland to come from the tenantry, as a body, is an anticipation that will not be fulfilled. The change for the better there must come from the other end of society; as a general rule, the landlords are rich—or, at least, are in the receipt of large rents, whether they are *bona fide* theirs or not—and the tenants are poor. Lord Stanley, indeed, speaks of cases in which, like the miserable subjects of the Turkish Pashas, the Irish farmer hides his wealth, and assumes an ostentatious misery, for the same reason as the Mahomedan cultivator—that what he has may not be extorted from him; in one case by the simple process of the *bastinado*; in the other, by a raised rent or eviction, which is equivalent to starvation. A very small holder, under a very griping landlord, may do such a thing; it is even possible that such cases may be not infrequent; but to rely on them as the basis of legislative measure, partakes of the absurd. A tenant of anything like an extensive estate—a man of anything approaching the possession of capital—could not live on such terms; and it is by men of some capital only that the improvements contemplated by the present bill can be carried into effect. The measure is one of those ineffective harmless enactments that show a wish to remedy an evil, and a want of strength or boldness to go deep enough to obtain it. Indeed we doubt if legislation could do much in this matter. The gigantic evil is the intense competition in Ireland for the possession of land, which increases rather than lessens. In England that competition is moderated by the openings presented to the population by trade, commerce, and manufactures; and if the same diversion of energy from its one outlet—the soil—can be made in the sister kingdom, some progress will have been made towards a better state of things. But the growth of commerce and the development of manufactures are the work of time; in the meanwhile, a whole people must live; to live they must have land—hence competition and high rents, which no act of Parliament will be able to abate.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE ROYAL FAMILY TO WINDSOR.—On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, and the Royal children, returned to Windsor Castle, where they arrived at four o'clock in the afternoon.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their illustrious guests, went this morning to inspect the troops stationed here, consisting of the Regiment of Royal Horse Guards and the Second Battalion of Coldstream Guards. Her Majesty, followed by the illustrious party, was conducted by the Lord Chamberlain, at ten o'clock, to the Royal entrance, where the Queen mounted a fine chesnut charger. Her Majesty wore a blue habit, with velvet collar, and small metal buttons, a field-marshal's aiguillette on the right shoulder, and the star of the Most Noble Order of the Garter over the left breast. Also a cap (resembling the undress military cap), bordered with wide gold lace, and having the peak in front edged with gold. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours, and most of the gentlemen, were on horseback. The Duchess of Buccleuch (Mistress of the Robes) attended the Queen on horseback; the

rest of the ladies were in carriages. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was habited in a Field Marshal's uniform, and wore the ensigns of the Order of the Garter and of the Golden Fleece, and the stars of the Legion of Honour and of the Order of the Bath. His Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours wore a French military uniform. The Royal and august party proceeded to the Great Park, where the Royal Horse Guards, commanded by Colonel Richardson, and the Second Battalion of Coldstream Guards, commanded by Colonel H. Bentinck, were assembled, with the bands of both regiments, and received the Sovereign on her arrival with the usual honours. The Cavalry Regiment and the Infantry Battalion then passed in review, the Queen being in front, having the Duke de Nemours on her right, and Prince Albert on her left. A grand banquet was given by her Majesty in the evening, in St. George's Hall. The dinner-table was very tastefully decorated with a number of choice flowering shrubs, inserted in vases of silver gilt, copied from the Warwick vase, and also with several vases filled with fine growing strawberries—both flowers and fruit being the produce of the Royal gardens at Frogmore. The Prince of Wales's epergne was placed in the middle of the table, opposite the seats of her Majesty and her illustrious guests.

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and several of the guests at the Castle, walked this morning across the private plantations in the Home Park, to the Queen's kennel and royal apiary. The infant Royal Family were taken for airings at the same time.

NEW MAID OF HONOUR TO THE QUEEN.—The Hon. Miss Clementina Hamilton, sister to Sir George Baillie Hamilton, Secretary of Legation at Berlin, has resigned her appointment at Court, as one of the Maids of Honour in Waiting on her Majesty, in consequence of her approaching marriage with the Bishop of Salisbury. The newly-appointed Maid of Honour, in the room of Miss Hamilton, Miss Dawson, niece to the Right Hon. G. L. Dawson Damer, Comptroller of the Household, will shortly assume her functions.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DINNER AT MERCHANT TAILORS' HALL.—A splendid entertainment was given on Wednesday by the Merchant Tailors' Company, at their magnificent hall, in Treadneedle-street, on the occasion of the annual election from their school of a scholar to St. John's College, Oxford; Mr. W. Gilpin, master, in the chair. The chairman was supported on the right by the Rev. Dr. Wynter, President of St. John's College; the two Senior Fellows of St. John's, the Earl of Eldon, Rear-Admiral Lord W. Fitzroy, Lord Ashley, the Hon. Leslie Melville, the Hon. W. Ashley, the Hon. Sir E. Cust, the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Ashlin, Prime Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company; Mr. Somes, M.P.; and on the left, by Sir H. Pottinger, Bart., honorary member of the company; the Marquis of Londonderry, the Marquis of Granby, Earl Somers, the Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Kenyon, Lord Redesdale, Lord Sandys, Lord Faversham, the Vice Chancellor of England, the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Justice Patteson, and Mr. Baron Platt. Many other distinguished individuals were present. In the course of the evening, the health of Sir Henry Pottinger having been given, the Hon. Baronet in returning thanks made an interesting statement upon the social improvement which had taken place in China. He rejoiced to say he had received assurances that everything was going on as well as could possibly be expected in that country. (Cheers.) The trade was flourishing, and the Emperor himself had admitted the free circulation of books on Christianity. (Cheers.) They taught the people virtue, and therefore the Emperor said they should not be prohibited, as heretofore. (Cheers.) This was a very important fact. (Cheers.) The High Commissioner, Key-Ing, with whom he had negotiated the commercial treaty, had sent him his portrait. Within the last six weeks it had arrived in this country, having been sent through her Majesty's Consul at Canton, and the circumstance was not only curious, but most important as an historical fact. Five years ago if any one had anticipated such a thing he would have been thought fitter for Bethlehem than any other place. (Cheers.) He referred to this circumstance not as one only of personal gratification, but, as he had said, as a most satisfactory indication of the state of feeling in China towards this country. He had also lately received a very extraordinary paper—an edict, signed by the Governor of Shanghai, calling on the people to cultivate the mulberry tree, and pointing out the advantages of free trade. (Cheers.) He congratulated his fellow-countrymen not only on the possession of peace, but on the prospect which was opened up to them of making fortunes in a trade which would probably be almost unlimited. (Cheers.) The freedom of the Company was presented to Sir Henry.

NEW OXFORD-STREET.—On Tuesday the new line of road from Holborn to Oxford-street was thrown open for carriages. The old carriage-road through Holborn is for the present closed for repairs.

ANOTHER MONSTER FRAUD UPON THE EXCISE.—A seizure of almost unequalled magnitude has, within the last few days, been made by the officers of Excise on the premises of one of the largest tobacco-manufacturers at the east end of London. From information received, several of the Surveying Examiners-General of Excise proceeded to the premises, and seized the whole of the contents of an upper room, which included an immense quantity of tobacco, which they had reason to believe was greatly adulterated. Two officers have taken possession, and a strict charge of the premises is kept up, both day and night. The samples seized are now undergoing the process of analysis. The affair has created the greatest interest throughout the trade, as the firm are in a very large way of business.

MORTALITY OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths in the metropolis last week ending last Saturday, as made up by the Registrar-General, was 839, showing a more favourable state of the public health than at any other period of the present year. The weekly average number of deaths for the last five years has been 963, and for the last five springs 888.

COUNTRY NEWS.

EFFECT OF THE CHANGE OF WEATHER IN THE COUNTRY.—The Provincial papers notice the effects of the recent delightful change in the weather. The abundant rains and the mild temperature have produced a sudden burst of vegetation, which has covered the earth with fertility and the woods with beauty. The crops of all kinds have grown more during that time than they had grown during the whole month preceding, and there is now, happily, a most encouraging prospect of abundance of food both for man and beast, for another year. No crop has changed its appearance more, since the improvement of the weather, than that which supplies us with the staff of life. Wherever wheat was looking tolerably well at the end of May, it is now most luxuriant.

POISONING CASE AT CARLISLE.—A man named John Graham, was on Monday last apprehended and lodged in Carlisle Gaol, having been suspected of poisoning his aged father, Mr. John Graham, of Grinsdale, near Carlisle, on the 15th ult. He is also suspected of poisoning his own wife, who died very suddenly about six months ago. This report having been communicated to the Coroner, the disinterment took place on Sunday last, and, notwithstanding that Mrs. Graham had been so long buried, decomposition had made but little progress. An inquest was being held on the body on Tuesday before the same Coroner. From the evidence adduced, and the reports of the medical gentlemen who made the *post mortem* examination, and also an analysis of the internal parts of the body, there can be little or no doubt but that Mrs. Graham died from the effects of some mineral poison. Graham, since his confinement in Carlisle Gaol, has manifested symptoms of great uneasiness, and when he was apprehended he was found walking on the banks of the Carlisle Canal, and it is strongly suspected that he intended to drown himself.

FATAL EXPLOSION AT DURHAM.—An explosion of a serious kind took place at Durham, on Monday last, in the shop of a respectable tradesman, named Steele. Mr. Steele was from home, and an apprentice, of about 14 years of age, was left in charge of the shop, in which and in the cellars underneath there was as much as 100lb. weight of gunpowder. It is supposed that the boy, having occasion to go to a part of the shop which was rather dark, had lighted a candle for that purpose, and incautiously placed it near a package containing between 30lb. and 40lb. of powder, and that a spark having fallen upon the paper caused it to ignite. The effects of the explosion were felt in every part of the city, and in its more immediate neighbourhood, and the shop windows of the tradesmen within thirty or forty yards were shattered to atoms. The house in which the explosion took place presented a singular appearance, the whole front and all the floors being blown into the street. The daughter of a Mr. Robson, who was in a room on the second floor, was precipitated, with the furniture it contained, into the street, and buried amongst the ruins, from which situation she was shortly afterwards released, but in such a condition that no hopes are entertained of her recovery; her collar-bone and several of her ribs being broken, besides being severely burnt. On searching the ruins, the boy who it is supposed had been the cause of the accident, was found on the steps leading to the cellar in a most deplorable condition, the hair being completely burnt off his head, and his face and body dreadfully scorched. Several persons who were passing at the time were severely cut and injured from the broken glass and other materials that were flying about the street in all directions. The premises were not insured.

THE LATE FATAL DUEL.—The inquest has been adjourned until Tuesday next, in order that further evidence as to the origin of the quarrel may be obtained. The funeral of Mr. Seton took place at Fording-bridge, on Tuesday afternoon. The hearse with the remains of the unfortunate gentleman, and four mourning coaches, reached Ringwood at three o'clock, where the funeral procession was joined by the neighbouring gentry, in ten private carriages. The shops in the town were closed, and the tradesmen, with a great portion of the inhabitants, went a mile on the road to meet the funeral cavalcade, which reached the church at five o'clock, where the funeral service was most impressively read by the Rev. C. Hatch, the vicar. The melancholy event excited the liveliest sympathy from the beginning, and the numbers that flocked round his funeral bier evince the high estimation in which the deceased was held by all classes.

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM-SHIP.—This enormous steamship, after a stay of more than four months in the river at Blackwall, has taken her departure for Liverpool. On the last day for inspection, she was much crowded by visitors, who continued to flock on board of her until a late hour in the evening.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1845.

THE difference between year and year in the feeling which the state of things produces, and the effect of that feeling upon public discussions, was never more strikingly exemplified than in the debate of Tuesday last on Mr. Villiers's motion for the total Repeal of the Corn-Laws. The flush of comparative employment and prosperity is now on the country; work is abundant, and food, in consequence of two good harvests, not deficient; for the present the laws that affect the supply of that food so materially are of minor importance; no pressure is felt out of doors, and this is indicated clearly by the absence of anxiety within the walls of Parliament. When we recollect the same discussion in past years—in 1842, for instance—when large masses of the manufacturing population were unemployed; when there was starvation in the streets of some of our now busy towns; when Manchester was in a state approaching rebellion, and the railroad was used for the transit of troops: in the session of that year of difficulties the Corn-Law discussion was far more important than it has been now that home politics—religious and educational controversies set aside—have a more settled and contented appearance. Then the total repeal

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

For the first time this year, on Tuesday last we had an opportunity of hearing that most affective and dramatic of lyrical compositions—"Lucrezia Borgia." Full as is the drama from which the plot of this opera was taken, of all the exaggerated horrors in which Victor Hugo and the modern French dramatists rejoice, it must be confessed that, in its present form—softened in expression, and refined in sentiment, by its alliance with music—all the nicer shades of feeling elicited by the great artists who enact it at Her Majesty's Theatre—this opera is not inferior in interest or attraction to any brought forth on the Italian operatic stage. Moriani's performance of *Lucrezia's* ill-starred son, is, from beginning to end, fraught with deep feeling, and profound dramatic conception. From the first, the subdued melancholy of his tones and gestures, even when surrounded by young and thoughtless companions, single him from the rest, and make him a being apart; whilst in his sadness, present sorrow, caused by the mystery of his parentage, seems mingled with the fore-shadowing of his coming fate. In the bursts of tenderness and love for his unknown mother, which, in that beautiful duet with *Lucrezia*—"L'Amo, si l'amo, e sembrami vederla in ogni aspetto"—overmaster every other feeling; in the fierce expression of his hatred to the *Borgia*; in his proud refusal to purchase his life by a falsehood; his agony at the overwhelming discovery that he, too, is a *Borgia*, and that she—the murderer of himself and his friends—is the mother so long loved and long wished for; in the struggle of his impetuous feelings with the slow approach of death—Moriani does more than justice to his part. He gives to the character of *Gennaro* a reality, a force, and a pathos, which carry away the imagination and enlist the sympathies of each hearer, as the silent and breathless interest of the whole audience, in the last scene, on Tuesday night, fully testified. As to Moriani's singing, it is so entirely incorporated with the action and the feeling of the moment, that it is impossible to separate one from the other. All the unreal effect, produced by a hero's venting his grief in trills and roulades, is quite done away with, by this consummate lyrical actor. In witnessing his performance, one forgets that song is not the ordinary and natural expression of feeling, so much does it appear to be the appropriate one.

The part of *Lucrezia* is one of those in which Grisi has always excelled, and one which becomes every year more and more adapted to her style and genius, even though, in some of her more youthful parts, we might be reminded of the lapse of uncounted time. In this opera she is truly the great lyrical tragedian, and on this ground stands unrivalled. Her commanding aspect, her flashing and vengeful look, are in perfect keeping with the character of Victor Hugo's dark heroine, and contrast beautifully with the outbursts of that maternal tenderness which is the only human feeling he has left her. Lablache, in this opera, is what he always is in tragedy or comedy, in the most insignificant as the most important parts—excellent.

These three artists rivalled each other in the splendid trio, "Grazi se ti sfugge un moto," produced an electrical effect, and we need hardly say with what enthusiasm it was encored. We must not omit to render our homage to Brambilla, who took the part of *Orestes*, with her wonted ability, and was much applauded. She obtained a warm encore, in the pretty drinking song, "Il segreto per esser filii; though we could have wished that she gave to her reading of this air, more of the joyous reckless spirit, which was intended to characterise it.

COVENT GARDEN.

On Friday evening this theatre re-opened with the French Opera Company at Brussels; and, we think, with prospects of a successful season. "Les Huguenots" had been announced on the preceding Wednesday; but, we believe, the wish to produce that grand opera with every care led to its representation being postponed, "Guillaume Tell" being performed on the Friday. The whole of the artists are strangers to us; people in general are not even acquainted with their names; and this may account for the state of the house on the opening night, which was by no means comfortably filled. We are glad to find, however, that the audiences are improving every evening, and will do so still more as this excellent troupe becomes more generally appreciated. There is a care and unity of excellence in the entire performance to be heartily commended; and nothing can exceed the admirable drilling of the band. We do not remember to have heard the overture to "Guillaume Tell" played with better effect than on Friday. M. Laborde, the principal tenor, has a voice of agreeable quality: he threw a great deal of energy in the part, both in his acting and singing, and would have proved no mean rival to Duprez, had they both been playing at the same time. The bass is an admirable actor—indeed, considerable histrionic talent distinguishes the entire corps. The opera was preceded by Adolphe Adams's "Chalet," in which Madame Guichard personated the saucy Swiss spinster (who determines to keep so, until she is frightened into marrying by her brother and his fellow-soldiers) with considerable effect. This pleasing operetta is familiar to us in its English dress, as "The Swiss Cottage." The soldiers' chorus, "Vive l'amour, les femmes, et le tabac," and the song "Liberté chérie," have always been popular. On Monday night, when Donizetti's "Favourite" was performed, the house was well filled. M. Laborde again appeared as *Ferdinand*; and a new singer, Madame Julien, was a very effective *Leonor*. Her voice is very powerful—if anything, at times too much so.

The repertoire of this excellent company, as published, embraces all the principal French operas, both grand and comic, and we shall be mistaken if they do not meet with warm support. At all events, they fully deserve it.

ST. JAMES'S.

M. Philippe has given a *Matinée Mystérieuse* at this theatre, and with the same success that has attended his evening performances. Even after seeing his tricks twice or thrice, we have come away perfectly bewildered with forming plans of the manner in which they are effected. The little Harlequin, who jumps out of a box, smokes a pipe, whistles to the orchestra, blows out a candle, gets in a rage, and puts himself in a dozen droll attitudes, is the most wonderful puppet we ever beheld: and the confectioner's shop, from which two little dolls bring out anything the company choose to call for, from liqueurs to bon bons, and those in lavish profusion, is equally surprising. But the grand trick of all, is that of producing the gold fish. M. Philippe stands on a platform perfectly insulated: he throws a large shawl, or light carpet in the air to show that it encloses nothing, and, catching it as it descends, wraps it round him. In an instant he withdraws it, and discovers at his feet a large glass globe, brimful of water, in which four gold fish are swimming. In half a minute the process is repeated, and another bowl, similarly filled, is produced. He then comes down to the platform between the stalls and the orchestra, and there discovers a third basin of fish, in the very centre of the spectators; and then, retiring back to the stage, without the least apparent communication with anything or anybody, brings to light, in the same manner, half-a-dozen live ducks; and finally two enormous geese, who walk gravely about the stage. In all the conjuring performances that we have hitherto witnessed, we have always been enabled to give some *rationale*, albeit a vague one, of the manner in which these were accomplished; but we confess M. Philippe defies all conjecture. We quitted the theatre with our self-esteem at a very low ebb, indeed, as regarded our perceptive faculties.

M. Achard's engagement for the French Plays is drawing to a close: his popularity continues undiminished. He will be succeeded by M. Arnal, whose repertoire comprises several characters we are acquainted with in their adapted dress, and of which he is the original representative. With the engagement of this gentleman the season will conclude. There is some talk in the theatrical circles of a species of partnership between Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Walter Lacy for producing English vaudevilles and ballets at the above house.

LYCEUM.

From some of the gay memoirs pertaining to the life and times of Louis Quatorze, have been selected the materials for an original and pleasant two act comedy, entitled, "Friends at Court; or, The Diplomatic Mission," produced here on Monday evening, and with success. At the commencement of the piece we find a young Gascon noble, *Charles de Marillac* (Mrs. Keeley), arrived at Paris, and in search of adventures, which begin by his defending *Louise de Chevermont* (Miss Fairbrother) from the *Marquis de Laurus* (Mr. Wigan), who was carrying her off. Love at first sight is engendered by the rencontre. The King, however, *Louis the Fourteenth* (Mr. F. Vining) has seen *Louise*; and, anxious that she should be near him at Court, desires his First Gentleman of the Bedchamber, the *Marquis de Vardes* (Mr. Dildare), to find a noble husband for her forthwith. The *Marquis* finds the Gascon, in love and in debt, at a tavern, and persuades him to go to Court and be married. From this moment *Louis* and *De Laurus* each form their designs upon the honour of *Louise*, which being discovered by *Maria d'Ossuna* (Miss Villars), a maid of honour, and the Queen's confidante, are ingeniously counteracted; the play concluding with the chagrin of *De Laurus* and *Louis*, who, however, presents *De Marillac* with some good appointment in the provinces, whither he retires with his fair bride.

We have seldom seen Mrs. Keeley to more advantage than as the dashing, youthful, impudent *Charles de Marillac*. It may be termed a "Dejazet part," being just such a one as would suit that admirable actress, the whole business of the piece lying on her shoulders.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The new tragedy of "The Florentines" produced at this theatre last week, has been repeated several times, and, judging from the approbation of the audience, with increased success. The idea from which it has been worked out is evidently taken from the old story—and a story in every sense of the word some of the chronicles maintain it to be—of "Fair Rosamond;" the scene of the denouement being laid in Tuscany instead of Oxfordshire. The plot of the present tragedy is highly dramatic, and abounds in effective situations. Some of these, it is true, are not made so much of as they might have been in the hands of a more practised dramatist; but, taken as a whole, the piece is a clever production, and far above mediocrity.

Still, with these drawbacks, "The Florentines" reflects credit on the author. He has a fair notion of conducting a plot; and his situations and effects are well chosen. A practical knowledge of the stage would enable him to do still better things; and such, we believe, he will accomplish. Every body who writes imagines that he can write a play; every body who imagines he can write a play flies at once to five-act tragedy. We opine that a succession of melodramas for the minor theatres, although the tragic dramatists might sneer at such productions, would afford the best school for attaining the knowledge we speak of, the want of which is so apparent in all these hitherto unacted dramas. The writers have capital ideas, but they do not turn them to the best account.

The analogy between the plot of "The Florentines" and our old romance of history will be directly seen, when we state that a certain Duke of Florence, *Lorenzo* (Mr. H. Marston), is wedded to a proud and jealous *Duchess* (Mrs. Warner). Overtaken by a storm, he takes refuge in the house of a Tuscan nobleman, *Ferrando* (Mr. Phelps), where he falls suddenly and desperately in love with his daughter *Brancha* (Miss Cooper), by whom his affection

is returned. The father, pleased with his guest, subsequently offers the hand of his daughter to *Lorenzo*, who, being married, of course cannot accept it. This supposed affront breaks off the intimacy; but afterwards, through a union of untoward circumstances, *Brancha* elopes with *Lorenzo*, and is placed by him in concealment, as he imagines, near Florence. The *Duchess* contrives to discover the retreat of her rival, her suspicions having been excited: and there, after upbraiding the unfortunate girl, in the most bitter manner, compels her to swallow poison, and she expires as her father and *Lorenzo* arrive, but too late to save her.

We were much pleased with the careful and judicious manner in which Mr. Phelps enacted *Ferrando*, a part in every respect suited to him. Mrs. Warner's *Duchess*, although not the most prominent character, was made so by her powerful and effective declamation. Miss Cooper exhibited her usual good sense and quiet unassuming feeling as the hapless *Brancha*. There is a mannerism in the acting, and harshness in the voice of Mr. H. Marston, which we could, with pleasure, see remedied; otherwise he is a desirable adjunct to the corps. The piece was announced for repetition amidst loud applause and a call for the author.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

Amongst the most attractive features of this establishment are the "Lectures on Character, with Vocal Illustrations," delivered by Mr. J. Russell, a gentleman who has for some years enjoyed a high reputation in the dramatic world. A lecture is usually considered a somewhat dull affair; but it is not so with Mr. Russell, who is a skilful lecturer; who not only points out prevailing errors, but suggests how they may be avoided, and illustrates his meaning by humorous, yet forcible examples. After remarking on the practice, common with many singers, of disregarding altogether the words of a song, Mr. R. sang a *bravura*, in which there was only one word—*Pasticcio*—which must have operated as a salutary lesson to such of his hearers as may heretofore have regarded a song merely as a collection of "crotchets and quavers," rather than "music married to immortal verse." Amongst Mr. Russell's most successful efforts may be named "The Widow Malone," which was given with an irresistible degree of comic power.

VIDOCQ'S EXHIBITION.

The exhibition just opened at the Cosmorama Rooms, Regent-street, by the celebrated Vidocq, for interest and singularity has no equal in London. The famous chief of the detective force of the French police is well known, by name, to the English public: his Memoirs, published some years ago, attracted great attention, for they are rich in personal experiences of the strangest kind. Not the least curious of his many adventures is that of his being among us—hale and hearty, and as active, at the age of 72, as most men who are a quarter of a century his juniors—in the character of a public exhibitor of things as full of a strange interest as himself. And he plays the part with an easy courtesy and frankness that removes all embarrassment from the visitor; there is none of the awkwardness of seeing and being seen; you are, for the time, the guest of a great man—one of the prominent names of the century—the Napoleon of his profession; and he makes you quite at home; this is no slight advantage.

The chief interest of the exhibition, of course, centres in Vidocq himself, and the accessories he has gathered around him, which are most characteristic, being connected either with his personal history and exploits, or his avocation during the twenty-nine years he was, as head of the most active department of the police, the terror and scourge of all the criminals of France. He had continually to cope with cunning the most astute, and ruffianism the most daring, and he met both by deeper art, and courage, strength, and skill, that were more than a match for the most desperate. Some of the means employed by him are here displayed; round a portion of the apartment, divided off by curtains, hang several of the costumes he wore on his expeditions, when in search of criminals of all grades he had to mix unsuspected with every rank of society. The garb of the priest hangs by the side of the rough carter's frock; the fiony-begrimed dress of the miller is there, with the wrappers of the coachman; and the braided coat and jaunty cap of that busy being every one will recognise who has had to inquire about the starting of a French diligence, is in close contact with the red and yellow costume of the *forat*.

The power Vidocq possesses of making his countenance exactly that of the character he was supporting for the time, is something extraordinary. He must be a great actor. Often has his own life depended on the perfection with which he played his part. What artist would undertake a character under the same fearful risk? He has a perfect mastery over his muscles; he can shorten his height by three inches without apparent effort; and his assumption of the look and bearing of a blind man would have mystified a veteran officer of the Mendi-city, who had made the study of imposture his *specialité*. Besides these costumes, there is a table spread with relics and curiosities, resembling nothing so much as the museum of Jonathan Wild, described by Ainsworth. Some information may be gained from it, too. Those who wish to compare the details of the French convict system with our own, may test the weight of the manacles of the *forat* of Toulon or Brest, and examine the instrument of punishment that in those dens of misery is in such frequent requisition; the cleverly contrived files and saws with which they sometimes rid themselves of their chains, are also there; all are classed and labelled with French clearness and method. Weapons of offence and defence, of all kinds, and of deadly effect, are shown; and various knives, daggers, and other relics of the more famous, or rather infamous, of the criminals whom Vidocq in the course of his career has brought to justice.

In addition to these, there is a very curious series of imitations of Tropical Fruits and Foliage, made in the Isle of Bourbon, beautifully executed, and so faithful to nature, as to furnish a study to the Botanist. The exhibition is completed by a rather large collection of Paintings, containing specimens of the Vanderveldes, Berghem, Cuyt, Sneyders, Ostade, &c. A series of drawings, by Langendyk, a Dutch artist, of military scenes and events in Holland, will well repay examination; they are very spirited, and more than remind one of Callot. Altogether, the exhibition is unique, and, we should think, will attract a crowd of visitors.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE will be overflowing with attractions next Thursday: that consummate singer and actress Giulia Grisi takes her benefit on that night. Rossini's charming opera "Otello" is selected for the occasion, including, besides "La Diva" herself, Mario, Corelli, Fornasari, and Lablache. Later in the evening, Castellan, Rita Boro, and Moriani, will appear. The novelties in the ballet department will be numerous, including Lucile Grahn, Cerito, Carlotta Grisi, &c.

MASKED BALL AT VAUXHALL.—The proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens have taken advantage of the engagement of M. Musard at their establishment to make preparations for a series of grand masked balls *à l'italienne*, the first of which will take place on Monday next, the 16th instant. Musard, on this occasion, conduct his own band of 100 performers; and the dances, costume, and general arrangements will, as far as possible, resemble those at her Majesty's *Ball Costumé* at Buckingham Palace, the musical arrangements of which were also under the immediate direction of M. Musard.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK AND THE "SATIRIST."—On Monday in the Court of QUEEN'S BENCH, sentence was pronounced upon Mr. Barnard Gregory, late proprietor of the *Satirist*, for a number of libels, published in that paper, on the Duke of Brunswick. Mr. Justice Patteson addressed the defendant, stating that he had been found guilty of eleven libels upon his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, published during the interval from the 14th November, 1841, to the 21st August, 1842, couched in such terms as were scurrilous in the extreme; and calculated, in the eyes of those who would condescend to read such abusive nonsense to hold up the Duke to ridicule, if not to contempt. He continued for months to publish these disgusting and scurrilous paragraphs. The Court was now prepared to take into its consideration the imprisonment for four months which the defendant had endured for a former libel on the Duke, the eight months being for a libel not on him but on another person, together with other circumstances stated in extenuation; and, taking into consideration all that had been stated, it now sentenced the defendant to be imprisoned in the prison of the Queen's Bench for the space of six calendar months on each count of the indictment—the time of such imprisonment to begin upon each count simultaneously.

THE POWER OF CORONERS.—On Monday, in the same court, Mr. Kelly applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring up from Newgate the body of Daniel John Cook, who now stood committed to that prison upon a charge of killing one Hannah Moore.—Mr. Kelly stated the circumstances of the case, which have appeared in our paper, and argued that the prisoner ought to be taken before the Coroner's Jury.—Lord Denman said that he had the greatest respect for the very ancient office of Coroner, and for the very valuable services which Coroners' Inquests rendered in protecting the lives of the Queen's subjects; but he felt much difficulty in acceding to this application. The law had been successfully called in aid to secure his person, and to put him upon his defence. The Coroner's Inquest could have no object to do more. There did not, therefore, seem any purpose now to be answered by bringing up the body of the prisoner.—The other Judges concurred, and the application was therefore refused.

THE CASE OF THE REV. MR. OAKLEY.—In the ARCHES COURT, on Tuesday, the proceedings against Mr. Oakley were commenced, and occupied all the time. The suit was instituted by the Bishop of London, in the name of his lordship's secretary, against the Rev. Frederick Oakley, minister of St. Margaret's Chapel, for having published a letter or pamphlet containing doctrines repugnant to the tenets of the Protestant Established Church, of which he was a member. Mr. Oakley did not appear to defend the suit. After the Court had taken cognizance of the various documents, it intimated that, as the case was very important, it must take time to consider its judgment. Possibly it might prove not to be the least important as a question of practice. The question was not *quo animo* Mr. Oakley subscribed the articles, nor with what mental reservation, but merely whether the doctrines of that gentleman's pamphlet were repugnant to the canons and articles of the Church of England, and which question would necessarily require the deliberate consideration of the Court.

MR. WARD AND THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.—On Tuesday, in this court, the Solicitor-General, referring to the above case, which was a rule for a *mandamus* to the University of Oxford to restore Mr. Ward to his degree in that University, said that he had considered the matter, and thought that, in all probability, the Court would not upon motion decide the question thus raised, and he had therefore determined to allow the rule to be made absolute without opposition, that the question might be raised on the return.

POSTSCRIPT.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO TOWN.—Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Royal Family, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, &c., returned to town on Friday from Windsor.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—The answer to inquiries at the residence of Sir William Follett, in Park-street, yesterday morning, was, "Sir William is rather better to-day."

THE NEW SHERIFFS.—Aldermen Hughes Hughes and Challis will be put in nomination at Guildhall, for Sheriffs, for the year ensuing, on Midsummer-day next, and no opposition is expected.

RELEASE OF MR. CARUS WILSON.—C. C. Wilson, Esq., was unconditionally released from the Jersey prison on Wednesday last, after a consultation by the States. He was met and escorted from prison by a large multitude, who hailed him with enthusiastic plaudits.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—In the Chamber of Deputies, at the last sitting, M. Billault made a violent attack upon the foreign policy of the Government. M. Guizot energetically defended it. With regard to Tahiti, M. Guizot declared the French Protectorate to be fully established, and added that the treaty of 1842 would be completely executed. He denied that there was any connexion between the policy on which the Government had acted in regard to Texas, and the abolition of the right of search. If the Texans desired to renounce their independence, and join the American Union, they had an undoubted right so to do. France had no intention to protest against the annexation of Texas to the United States, nor engage in any struggle to prevent it. M. Guizot next justified the policy of his Government in Switzerland and Spain. With regard to the abdication of Don Carlos, it would occasion no change in the policy of France towards Spain. As to the marriage of the Queen, that he considered an exclusively Spanish question, and one which Spain herself could alone decide. He justified also the slowness with which the negotiations for the repeal of the right of search treaties had been conducted. Letters from Algiers of the 2nd instant state that Marshal Bugeaud had had an engagement with the Arabs near Orleansville, and defeated them, killing 50, and capturing 150, and a considerable quantity of cattle.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

According to the *Manheim Journal*, the negotiations between Holland and the Zollverein for a reduction of the navigation duties on the Rhine and for the importation of German produce into Holland and its colonies, present now some prospect of a successful termination.

The works on the Maine and Neckar Railway are advancing with great activity on the Hesse-Darmstadt territory. The locomotives which have been ordered in England, will be partly delivered before the end of the year. The Diet of the Grand Duchy of Hesse will be shortly adjourned till autumn. A commercial treaty has been concluded between the above Duchy and Portugal.

Prince Henry, third son of William II., King of Holland, is at present at Edinburgh, where he intends to stay for a few days. His Royal Highness was born on the 13th June, 1820. Considerable attention has been paid to him.

We learn from Algiers that several persons are in custody there on charges of making or uttering false coin. It appears that the Kabyles have long had a manufactory for false coin in their mountains, and that in the time of the Turks, as well as at present, they carried their criminal industry to a great extent, and supplied the Arabs of different tribes, who passed the counterfeit coin in the various markets.

A letter from Haarlem, dated June 4, gives an account of an attempted murder and suicide in that part of Holland. On the previous day, one Joseph Bilmann, a dentist and barber, discharged a double-barrelled pistol in the public street at Mr. Van Titzvan Goudrian, president of the district tribunal in Haarlem, and immediately after killed himself with a third shot. It seems that the man who committed this wicked deed was condemned in April, 1843, by the above-mentioned tribunal (which sentence was confirmed by the provincial tribunal) to one month's imprisonment for maliciously cutting and wounding. It appears that he has ever since cherished a constantly increasing feeling of revenge, on account of this sentence. Mr. Titzvan Goudrian was, on the following day, doing well.

A Vienna letter of the 29th ult. says:—"One of our Archdukes will go to Gotha, to pay the compliments of the Court to the Queen of England on her arrival there; and it is said that the King of Prussia will have an interview with her Majesty, but it is not probable that this will take place at Berlin."

There are, by way of Sydney, advices of the 21st January from New Zealand. The natives had surprised nearly all the settlers at Matakana, a place distant 20 or 25 miles from Auckland, in the middle of the night, and after ill-treating them, carried off their flour and other articles, assigning as a reason that the Europeans had not paid for some land sold to them. The Governor, Captain Fitzroy, had offered a reward for the apprehension of the natives concerned.

Advices have been received from Tahiti, to the 29th of December. At that period Queen Pomaré was residing in a fortified place at Raiatea, refusing to hold any communication with the French. According to their own accounts, the French were going on quietly in the island.

A new coral rock has been discovered in the China seas. It stands high out of the water, almost as high as Pedro Branco, off the Straits of Singapore. From the southward a reef projects about a mile, at the end of which is a rock, which is partially covered at high water. From this a dangerous reef projects a long way out to the leeward, and is, probably, a continuation of Hutton's or the Diana Shoals. To the northward of the main rock there appears to be a safe passage.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* states from Constantinople, May 20, that the mountaineers of the Caucasus had commenced operations against the Russians in the interior of the Daghestan, and on the frontiers of Georgia, and obtained some advantages.

The restoration of the Temple of Augustus and Livia, at Vienne (Isère), which in the middle age was converted into a church, dedicated to Our Lady of Life, is going on with great activity. Some very fine pieces of Gothic sculpture have been lately found embedded among the Roman work.

The *Phare* of Bayonne states that there has been lately born at Ibos, in the Hautes Pyrénées, a child, having a wen on one of its shoulders, in which a pair of eyes are perfectly designed. [Perhaps the wen is all my eye.] The Marquis of Westminster, it is said, has purchased the celebrated Fonthill estate, formerly the property of Mr. Beckford.

The Egyptian steamer *Nile* arrived at Marseilles on the 2nd inst., from Leghorn, where she had called in on her passage from Alexandria. Halim Bey, one of the sons of the Pasha of Egypt, came passenger in that vessel, with 23 young Egyptians, four of whom bore the title of Beys. Chosrew Bey, secretary to the Viceroy, and Gaetani Bey, his physician, accompanied the young prince.

The *Memorial Borda* announces the arrival in Bordeaux of the celebrated Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore from Bengal.

A Vienna letter of the 3rd inst. states that on the preceding day the Archduke Frederic, Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian fleet, was solemnly installed as a Knight of the Order of St. John. The Empress Mother, the Queen of Saxony, the Archduke Francis Charles and his Consort, the parents of the young Admiral, and all the Princes and Princesses of the Imperial Family who were at Vienna, graced with their presence this imposing ceremony. Field-Marshal Khevenhaller gave the new Knight the accolade.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* states that preparations are being made for the reception of the Duchess of Kent in the palace of her brother, Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg, at Vienna.

The Prussian Government has come to an agreement with that of Sweden regarding the construction of a canal between Helsingborg and Landskrona, to unite the Baltic with the German Ocean, and thus to avoid the passage of the Sound, and the payment of the tribute that Denmark levies from all passing vessels.

A Madrid letter states that Queen Christina has made a present to the Pope of a tiara worth 100,000 francs. (£4000).

The *New Zürich Gazette* states from Lucerne, June 5, that Dr. Steiger, from being confined in a damp cell, is suffering violent pains in his limbs, and that if he be not soon removed, he will probably fall a victim to this treatment. Another letter informs us that the father of Dr. Steiger, who lives at Sursee, with a blind daughter, was lately attacked as he was leaving church, by some soldiers of the Landwehr, and so cruelly treated, that his life would have been sacrificed if some persons had not come to his aid.

DISTRESSING RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A very lamentable accident occurred on the line of the Birmingham and Bristol Railway, about two miles on the Bristol side of the Berkeley station, on Thursday week. The express train, which leaves Bristol for Birmingham at four o'clock, was coming up the line with great rapidity, having obtained the maximum speed of about sixty miles an hour, when Mr. Slaughter (who was driving the engine at the time) saw a woman standing on the bank, as if about to cross the line; he instantly reversed the engine, and let off the steam, and the engine-driver, who was standing near him, blew the alarm whistle, but in an instant the train was upon and over the poor woman. As soon as possible the train was brought back, when a most shocking scene presented itself—the mangled remains of the woman lying along the rail, in all directions, for as much as forty yards from the spot where she was struck. The fragments of the body were picked up in a basket and a sack, and removed to a cottage near the spot. The poor woman proved to be an old person of the name of Elizabeth Nott, a widow, aged eighty-four, living at Stinchcombe, and who had been to see some friends at Woodford, and, at her return, was crossing a road (not a public one) at the time of the fatal occurrence. At the inquest a verdict was returned of "Accidental Death, with a decedent of one shilling on the engine." It is worthy of remark that the train had gone four or five hundred yards, after passing the spot of the accident, before it could be stopped, notwithstanding the engines had been reversed two hundred yards before coming up to the place.

HER MAJESTY'S COSTUME BALL.



BARONESS BRUNOW.

DUCHESS OF KENT.

VISCOUNT SYDNEY. DUKE OF NORFOLK.

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADRESS.

(Continued from page 373).

Countess of Arundel and Surrey, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Mackenzie, Earl and Countess Listowel, Earl and Countess of Zetland, Lord and Lady Ashburton, Lord and Lady Byron, Mr. Edward and Lady Emily Foley, Marquis of Granby, the Misses Baring, Earl and Countess Cadogan, the Ladies Cadogan, Countess Delawarr, Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, Lady Mary Sackville West, Viscount Morpeth, Lord Foley, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, the Marquis of Winchester, the Countess of Pembroke, the Earl and Countess of Desart, Viscount Goderich, Lord John Manners, Lord and Lady Portman, Sir James Clark, Lord and Lady Worsley, Dowager Countess of Essex, Mr. and Miss Helford, the Earl of Mexborough, Lady Sarah Savile, Earl and Countess Aboyne, Sir Josiah and Lady Charlotte Guest, Earl and Countess of March, &c.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their illustrious guests, the Duke and Duchess of Nemours, by the members of the Royal Family, and attended by the Ladies in Waiting, and, as usual, the Officers of State, left the Drawing-room at half-past ten o'clock, and passed through the saloon to the Ball-room, where they received the company.

Her Majesty and the Royal Family having taken their usual stations at the platform, the dancing commenced with a Polonaise, danced by the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, followed by their distinguished guests.

The dance extended through all the state apartments, all the bands striking up the same air. After this dance, the assembled company passed slowly before the Queen.

Her Majesty then left the Ball-room, and proceeded to the Throne-room. The first minuet was then formed, consisting of:—

The Queen	Prince George	Duchess of Roxburgh	Duke of Beaufort
Duchess de Nemours	Prince Albert	Duchess of Buccleuch	Lord Leveson
Lady Dour	Prince Edward	Lady Waterford	Lord Exeter
Lady M. Edgcombe	Prince of Leiningen	Lady Sydney	Lord Dour

After the minuet, followed a quadrille.

The company, who had arrived in the interim, then passed before the Queen.

The second minuet was then danced by:—

The Queen	Prince Albert	Lady Seymour	Lord Clanricarde
Lady Alibury	Prince George	Lady Blandford	Lord Granby
Lady Dalmeny	Prince Edward	Lady Canning	Lord Douglas
Duchess of Buccleuch	Lord Exeter	Lady Villiers	Lord Abercorn

After the Queen had danced her second Minuet in the Throne Room, her Majesty proceeded to the Ball Room, where the Countess of Jersey's "Minuet d'Evand" was danced by the following:—

Lady Mary Howard	Lord Munster	Lady Clm. tina Villiers	Lord Euston
Lady Louisa Fitz Roy	Mr. O'Brien	Lady Adela Villiers	Baron de Talleyrand
Lady Blanche Somerset	Hon. Mr. Leveson	Lady Lucy Herbert	Lord Mandeville
Lady Rachel Russell	Lord Brooks	Lady Charlotte Herbert	Hon. W. Cholmondeley
Lady Caroline Gower	Lord Cantilupe	Miss Percy	Mr. Clive
Lady Alexandrina Vane	Lord Neville	Miss Clive	Lord Dupplin
Lady Elizabeth Grosvenor	Lord Lascelles		
	Lord Keane		

After her Majesty's third Minuet, the "Minuet de la Cour" was danced in the Throne Room, before the Queen, by

Lady Clementina Villiers	Lord Mandeville	Lady Adela Villiers	Baron Talleyrand
Lady Lucy Herbert	Mr. Clive	Lady Catherine Cust	Lord Cranley

The Marchioness of Breadalbane's Strathspey followed, in which the following ladies and gentlemen joined:—

Lady Caroline Gower	Mr. Grant	Miss Edith Campbell	Mr. Gordon Cumming
Hon. Eleanor Stanley	Mr. Campbell, of Islay	Lady Jane Charteris	Earl of Gifford
Lady Mary Campbell	Mr. de Bathe	Miss Baillie	Mr. Russell

The Countess of Chesterfield's Minuet was the next dance, and was danced by the following party:—

Countess of Chesterfield	Baron de Talleyrand	Mrs. John Stanley	Mr. Leveson
Lady Cremorne	Lord Cranley	Hon. Mrs. Anson	Earl of Wilton
Countess of Craven	Lord Cantilupe	Lady Newport	Prince Lieven

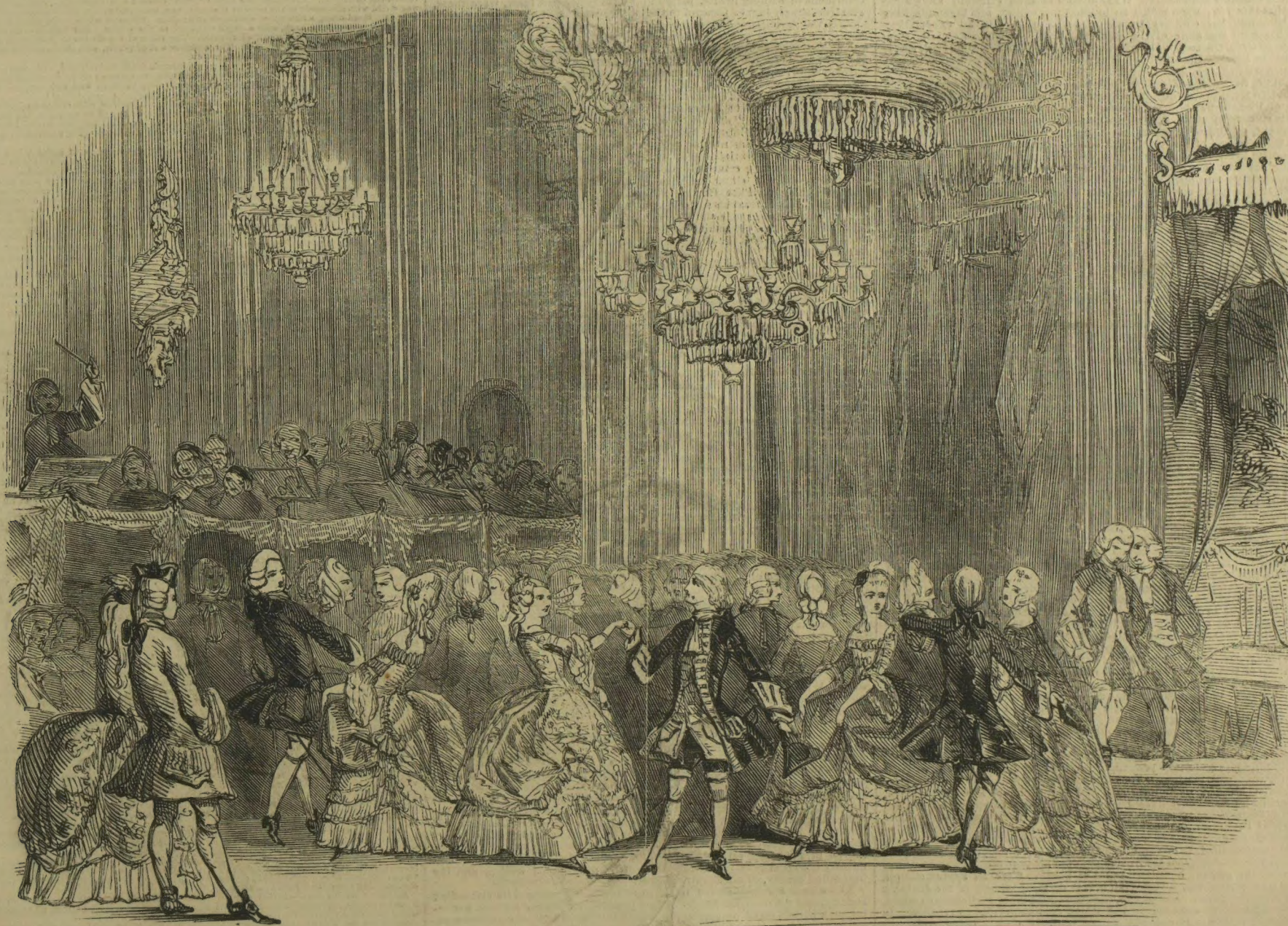
The three preceding dances were witnessed by her Majesty, who, at the



THE "SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY" DANCE IN THE PICTURE GALLERY.



THE SUPPER IN THE GREAT DINING-ROOM.



MINUET IN THE THRONE ROOM.

close of the Countess of Chesterfield's Minuet, proceeded, accompanied by her Royal and noble guests, to the supper-room.

After the return of her Majesty and Prince Albert and the illustrious party from Supper, the Queen's third Minuet was formed in the Throne-room, and was danced by—

The Queen	Duke de Nemours	Lady Ernest Bruce	Marquis of Douro
Duchess of Beaufort	Prince Albert	Countess Bruce	Viscount Sydney
Duchess de Nemours	Prince of Leiningen	Lady Leveson	Earl Bruce
Marchioness of Douro	Earl of Shillburne	Viscountess Canning	Marquis of Douglas
Countess of Wiltton	Earl of Wiltton	Duchess of Buccleuch	Marquis of Exeter

The old English country dance, "Sir Roger de Coverley," was next danced in the Picture Gallery, her Majesty leading off with Prince Albert.

The Royal party subsequently returned to the Throne Room, where a quadrille was formed, in which the Queen danced with the Duke de Nemours. The concluding dance in the Throne Room was a Minuet (the fourth during the evening) danced by

The Queen	Prince of Leiningen	Duchess of Buccleuch	Marquis of Douglas
Countess of Wiltton	Prince Albert	Lady Cremorne	Earl of Wiltton
Duchess de Nemours	Prince George	Duchess of Roxburgh	Marquis of Granby
Marchioness of Douro	Prince Edward	And two other couples.	

Colliette's band, including Messrs. Nadaud, Auguste Tolbecque, Deloffre, Pilet, Bourotte, Jacquin, Mellon, the celebrated cornet à piston performer Arban, and other artists of first-rate talent, was stationed in the Ball-room, and performed "God save the Queen." On the Royal party passing from the Saloon to the Ball-room, the Polonaise was played for the first dance, composed by command of the Queen, by Musard, for the occasion. This was followed by an andante.

In the Throne-room, M. Musard, with his orchestra, was stationed, and in this apartment the Queen danced the Minuet de la Cour, Musard's new quadrille and Polonaise, both composed by command of her Majesty for the occasion. The quadrille is entitled "Quadrille de 1845 de la Cour d'Angleterre, ou Souvenir de 1740 et 50." Also a morceau arranged expressly by Musard for the *Royal fete*, from an air of Gluck's opera, *Iphigenia*.

M. Weipert's band attended in the Picture Gallery, and performed, during the evening, La Polonaise, Minuet de la Cour, Minuet d'Exaudé, Bal Costumé Quadrilles (composed expressly from airs of the period, 1740-1750) Desert Quadrilles, At Home Quadrilles.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and his Royal Highness Prince George, entered the Palace by the garden entrance, and from thence were conducted to the Yellow Drawing-room, where her Majesty received her illustrious guests. The Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, and those of the nobility and gentry who formed part of the Queen's minuets, were also admitted at this entrance.

The Diplomatic Corps, and the principal Ministers of State and Officers of the Royal Household, entered the Palace by the Equerry's entrance.

In the strathspey dance, the tunes played by her Majesty's piper, were, "Miss Drummond of Perth," "Tullochgorum," and "The Marquis of Huntley's Highland Fling." The Yeomen of the Guard lined the Grand Hall and Staircase, wearing their coronation costume, and commanded by Captain Sadler, the Exon in Waiting; Sir George Philip Lee, the Lieutenant; Sir George Houlton, the Ensign; and Mr. Ellerthorpe, the Adjutant of the Corps, attended.

A military band was stationed in the Grand Hall.

The Guard Chamber was again brilliantly illuminated by the handsome cut glass lustre, upon Professor Faraday's ingenious invention for the perfect ventilation of the lights, producing a striking effect upon the splendour of the scene.

Nothing could exceed the *coup d'œil*. The illustrious characters of the prescribed period, brought once more on the stage with all the accessories of the richest costumes, infinitely varied and almost all critically correct; the blaze of light reflected from innumerable diamonds; the most precious embroidery; a sea of plumes waving over that rare lace to which elaborate workmanship and venerable antiquity combine to give a value so great as to be almost incredible; magnificent and raised velvets; tissues of gold and silver—all gave a character to the scene that those only who witnessed it can really appreciate.

Among the gentlemen, the civilians were the most successful; the military dress of 1740 to 50 was so utterly wanting in the picturesque that no advantages of mien could overcome it.

SOUVENIRS, SKETCHES, AND ANECDOTES.

(By a Correspondent.)

The Royal Masque has passed away, and never has so little been known of any *fête*. Last week, although many imagined descriptions have been published, no journal could afford a real account, from want of time, and from the fact that none of those who generally reflect and perpetuate such scenes with their pens were allowed to reach further than the vestibule—in spite of the Lord Chamberlain's order. What alone has been generally known has been that this *fête*, upon which so much time, money, and ingenuity have been bestowed, has, contrary to all precedent, surpassed all expectation. Such being the real state of the case, we must proceed to describe, from private sources, the scenes at the *fête*. The best description, however, is that by the limner—illustrations! For such *fêtes* carry art as well as history in their train.

From the days of the *fête* given to Galeazzo, Duke of Milan, and his bride Isabella, to those of the magnificent tournament and *Bal Costumé* at the Congress of Vienna, painters were always employed before-hand. A *Bal Costumé* is essentially pictorial, whilst a masquerade is adapted to the vagaries of thought, word, and imagination. The same recourse to art was resorted to on the occasion of the ball given some years back by the unfortunate Duchess de Berri. The draughtsmen were still more actively engaged in limning the last masque of the King of Prussia, in which a great period in German annals was poetically as well as pictorially revived. Gherard, the French sculptor, was employed last year to perpetuate, by diminutive models the forms of the knights and ladies who figured at the mimic joust, or passage of arms, in the Imperial capital of Germany.

A clever foreign painter, if we mistake not at present in London, was employed by that most amiable and august lady, the Empress of Russia, to place on record with his brush the masque her Majesty gave on the occasion of the marriages of the Grand Duchess Olga and her cousin with the heir to the throne of Denmark and with the reigning Duke of Nassau. The labour of the painter was a labour of love, and proceeded with all possible dispatch compatible with the number and perfection of designs demanded of him. Amongst his "counterfeit presentments" of the magnificent scene, the two youthful, lovely, and all-accomplished Princesses were, of course, the ruling figures; but within a year they both died, at the same dread hour of trial, in the same manner, of the same death! leaving their Imperial parents a legacy of twofold sorrow. It was an irreparable blow to the peace of the Empress, and a natural interruption to the labours of the painter; for, as the great Italian poet has so truly observed, "there is no greater sorrow than to be reminded in adversity of hours of happiness," and the vantage of the grave. In the Royal ball-room contrasts awfully with the trappings of the celebrated *Bal Costumé* of Lady Londonderry, which portrayed to the life the characters of a novel of Walter Scott, as had been done previously at Vienna. But after records of the pencil or brush there were none worth any remembrance. Her Majesty's magnificent masque three years since, which revived the most romantic personages in history, and the most picturesque of bygone costumes, employed a still greater number of artists in the devising of costumes for the Royal guests. The Queen, desirous of perpetuating in a suitable manner the present *fête*, commanded the presence, during the festive scene, of that admirable draughtsman and painter, Mr. Haghe, who was employed during the course of the night in catching glimpses and remembrances of the graceful fitting forms in the "Menuet de la Cour." Her Majesty likewise commanded a portrait of her Royal parent on this occasion. These designs are destined, no doubt, worthily to adorn the *boudoir* of her Majesty, and no doubt designs will be multiplied, with all the addition of gay trickery of colour; but we question whether ours will not be in the multiplied form the truest index for the many. At all events, we do not doubt that it is to us that it belongs to convey the memory of these scenes to future ages, as well as to "the Million" of our days. Ours is the true vivid picture-history of the times.

The period chosen for her Majesty's Ball to represent—as regards costume—was one of transition: with a little retrospective tendency, it approached the decided costume, so inimitably great, of Louis XIV; with a little tendency forward, it touched that epoch to which all female fashions have whelmed within the two or three last years, leaping over the epoch of the vilest taste—that of George III.

The costume thus arranged, we could but enjoy the amusing comparison which presented itself betwixt the company below and the heroes and heroines on the walls of the Palace, many of them ancestors of the noble and illustrious personages present. The sides of the rooms are covered with pictures—the Watteaus, the Bouchers, the Mieris, the Knellers, &c.; and, above all, the Vandermeulen, representing Louis XIV's Progresses, surrounded by his Court, offered singular objects of comparison. We expected every moment some outburst of anger at this derision of their epoch, by some of the starched, envious-looking ladies, or some of the awfully-peruqued Grandees frowning on the walls; or that some spectre Cavalier should perform the feat of the White Lord in Horace Walpole's Strawberry-hill Gallery—descend from his frame, and offer his post obit love and homage to one of the painting high-born beauties below. Such an approximation, such a comparison, was a very trying test of the propriety of the costume of the favoured guests. Add to this, that the epoch more particularly chosen, and more decidedly enforced by the Royal command (1740 to 1750), was in the highest degree unfavourable to the outward man. Fortunately, the dresses first made, and that served as models, by desire of her Majesty, were designed by M. Vouillon, a gentleman of remarkable natural taste and acumen, improved by literary habits and historical research, and who had acquired great experience, having devised the costumes and accessories of the great masque of the Marchioness of Londonderry, many years since; and still further improved by practice in the still more remarkable *fête* of this description three years since, in the same exalted precincts as the last. The period chosen was certainly one of the least favourable in past annals, but it was adopted because it called into play the industry of the greatest number of artisans. We know, on positive

authority, that there were other similar views, of more permanent effect, of her Gracious Majesty connected with this choice. Nothing can be more striking than the departure from characteristic costume and befitting luxury of rank amongst the highest orders of society in England. Although noble-men may maintain the same characteristic high breeding, dressed in that miserable costume the Franks substituted for the Roman toga and the flowing robes and bright tunics of the Eastern world, and that it may be more convenient to be dragged about by a single struggling horse in the low-poised Brougham, than in the chariot and four-wheeled *vis-à-vis* and landaus of former days—all these changes are as destructive to industry as they are unsightly to the eye of the painter. The Queen is desirous of returning, at least, to a costume which fulfils the excellent object, as regards art and industry, now lost sight of; and as a recurrence to a dress of a long-elapsed age might meet with more resistance, the rich costume the nearest to our period has been revived, in the hope of a modification "*pour le mieux*" of present dress being adopted.

The manner in which the general directions were followed by the several parties engaged, produced great contrasts. The Scotch nobility and gentry appeared mostly in Highland costume, adopting the fashions of those canny Scotchmen who, at the epoch revived, found more profit in the air of the Court of St. James' than in the blue ether of Ben Lomond—in a party on the Thames to Ranelagh than on Loch Tay to a rendezvous of deer-stalking. They wore powder in their hair, whilst several of the most distinguished noblemen of Scotland wore no powder at all, with a court costume—Lord Aberdeen, for example, whose wig was as black as jet. It must be confessed that no small number of the Royal guests looked woefully "not at home" in their costumes, particularly some of those most burdened with finery; but the immense majority of those present appeared quite at ease in their new dresses. In spite of the ponderous bewildering wig and powder, of the court swords set at a tangent in the pockets of the gentlemen, and the high-heeled shoes on which the ladies equilibrated, with dresses of such protuberant form, we did not see one of the guests lose for a moment the habitual *aplomb* of high company. One or two ladies fainted, but Louis XV. himself experienced this mishap one day from the load and pressure of a costume of unprecedented magnificence he had put on to win the heart of a new favourite. No one had to complain of the costume chosen. Her Majesty and the Royal consort had to bear more than the ordinary share of the ordeal; their dresses, particularly that of her Majesty, being of course one of the weightiest from its richness and ornamental accessories. The Royal pair evidenced most strikingly how the habits of the higher sphere enables those "native and to the manner born," to move with ease, grace, and commanding mien under ever obstacle; barring stature, her radiance cast such a lustre on one of the kings in our history who most needed it, Queen Caroline, is represented as having been extremely handsome; her hand and arm are described as models of perfect symmetry; her carriage was dignified; her countenance wore an expression of majesty or mildness, as the occasion suited; her eyes were penetrating and expressive, and her voice soft and musical. Queen Caroline was the good genius of a sovereign whose star was the most fortunate of any on record in history unto the very hour of his death. "What an enviable death," said Walpole, "was that of George II. In the greatest period of the glory of this country, and of his reign, in perfect tranquillity at home, at 77, growing blind and deaf, to die without a pang, before a reverse of fortune, or any distasteful peace; nay, but two days before a ship load of bad news, could he have such another moment." The preceding picture of his Royal consort is, we repeat, a portrait of Queen Victoria—particularly as regards the play of her features, and still more as regard the air of majesty and command—that imposing dignity of mien, and decision of manner, which struck with such astonishment the Lords, at the first Council after her Majesty's advent to the throne, when the Royal maiden, brought up in retirement, and totally unused to affairs of State, suddenly revealed the lion nature of her race, which required no support but its high aspirations and intrinsic greatness of soul.

The most striking moment was when—the Great Officers of State preceding—the Queen, with the Royal Consort, promenaded. Then the whole company present—their distinction of looks and manners resplendently set off by every resource of art, and every accessory of grandeur—formed into two ranks, and the Royal *cortège* moved amidst the obeisances of their gratified subjects. As you looked down the vista of human faces and forms, in such unusual and remarkable costume, the effect was extremely and singularly striking. Prince Albert surpassed all the Nobles present; and we are happy to say that her Majesty's Royal Consort recalled no English Prince of the epoch; George II. was totally dissimilar.

So magnificent a result is not astonishing—the announcement of the *fête* came early, and was seconded by a higher motive besides pleasure. From the moment that the Royal fiat received its publicity, each temple of fashion, from the show room of the Marchande de Modes to the sacred recesses of the satined *boudoir*—from the worker in jewels to the adapter of what Chaucer calls the "foote case," gave delightful note of preparation. Thousands of wishing hearts, palpitating with hopes and fears, were there, who tremblingly looked forward to the fond consummation of being included among the favoured of Royalty. Not to be among the glittering throng would brand them as the Pariahs of the world of fashion. Lingeringly, and flushed with expectation, would hundreds of fair ones await each knock at their portals for the reception of the "regal command," that was to confer happiness; and from the moment the "broad card" would meet their anxious gaze, then the brain would whirl with fierce delight, and fancy would evoke a thousand forms of the by-gone day. Rapidly would steam-horses carry them to Laure and Vonillon, and other priests of the Iris shrine, to conjure up "dresses to adorn their bodies," and give to beauty added grace and brilliancy. Well, the hopes and fears, the panting hearts and flushed cheeks, are now at quiet, and memory must live in the past. Yet what a host of reminiscences will be from time to time conjured up—how many hours to come will this one Royal night make bright with description—it will stand forth in grand relief, "unmixed with baser matter." Like the Fifth Harry's Feast of St. Crispin, each participant of the *Royal fete* will leave its splendours as an heir-loom to their families, and at each annual recurrence will it form allment for the gathering together of pleasant memories—the scene, and its marvellous splendours, will be brought to the mind's-eye, and the stately minuet, and the lively strathspey, will be danced again.

From an early hour on Friday, the western part of the metropolis seemed moved as with some portent—all was busy activity—mounted horsemen were seen careering in all directions—each broad street was filled with huge *cartons*—fashionists were in a state of high fever—and the *haute volée*, were wild with despair at the non arrival of one of the thousand and one requisites that were vitally important to the completion of the selected costume. There was all the denotement of a regal carnival. Every issue to Buckingham Palace was crowded by gaping sight-seers; and, as night approached, the parks became filled with groups, fresh landed from the various railway stations. The first glimmering lamp which shed its small ray from Buckingham Palace, was greeted with all the enthusiasm of Persian Fire-worshippers—and the distant rumbling of a carriage-wheel, filled each bosom with the devotion of an Indian Fakir at the approach of the car of Juggernaut. But soon lights appeared at the several windows of the Palace, and the arrival of carriages were thick and continuous. The crowds would rush to catch a glimpse of the powdered and jewelled tenants, as they vanished through the Marble Arch, and galloped round to the middle entrance of the facade. Lines of liveried lackeys awaited the arrival of the guests, to usher them into the Marble Hall, where the Lord High Steward of the Household and the chief dignitaries of the Palace were marshalled in "state ceremonious," and the white-wanded officials in the rich state-liveries, and the gentlemen at arms with their bright emblazoning, formed a "rich and rare" *coup d'œil*. The Grand Library was devoted to the unloading, and to the restoration of the toilette, which the crowded collision had discomposed. Hence masters of ceremonies would usher the panting belles, flushed from weight of jewels, and suffering from the inconvenience of a loaded costume, to the marble staircase—where came upon the senses like the sweet south over banks of violets. As each fair votary passed up the polished steps, illumined by myriad lights, playing upon and scintillating the diamonds, which gave and received lustre from the fair wearers—the powdered head—and the gorgeous habits of the attendant *beaux*—it seemed like the quaint vision produced by a fairy spell.

After passing through the Green Drawing Room, which was appropriated to refreshments—and even here the fine taste of her Majesty was strikingly exemplified—the craving necessities of vulgar appetite were concealed behind colossal nosegays and *plateaux* of rarest Dresden. The Picture Gallery, adorned with the inspired canvasses of the immortal contributors to picture art in past ages was upon this occasion dedicated to the promenade, and hence the serried ranks of the aristocracy wended their progress to the Roman Drawing Room, and waited to recover their energies, ere they approached the Yellow Room, serving as the Presence Chamber—the mirrored panels of which reflected a thousand-fold the gorgeous forms; the jewelled tiaras and ornaments coruscating in sparks of fire brilliant as the diamond mines of famed Golconda, and glittering like the opal halls of the blessed of the Eastern tale teller. And here sat the presiding genius of the *fête*—our gracious Queen Victoria—the Island Queen—"the fair Monarch throned in the West"—smiling a bright welcome on her lieges; acknowledging with grateful smiles of recognition each worthy subject, as they moved in glittering array before her, while her flushed brow spoke eloquently the regal pride felt at the view of the inestimable wealth, and the unrivalled beauty, of her countrywomen.

As we have before observed, in spite of the stiff brocade and its unbending rigidity, and the unusual height of her jewelled shoes, her Majesty had attained a perfection of bearing and graceful ease, as though she had been accustomed from infancy to bear the ponderous grandeur. Surrounded by her illustrious relatives, she shone the presiding luminary, shedding her benignant beams around; with queenly dignity smiling on all, but her eyes still tenderly resting with a wife's love on the Prince Consort, who stood at her side—arrayed with gorgeous splendour, but regulated with historical accuracy and refined taste. The *Regal groupe* was, of course, the cynosure of neighbouring eyes; and surely it was composed of all the elements which give to Royalty its truest prestige—kindliness of heart and affability of manners, universal love of its kind, and a yearning for the lasting happiness of the people over whom it has been called not only to rule but to exert the mighty power and impetus of national morality.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, was placed near her "crowned child," and benignly gazed with a mother's pride. And even this noble lady's costume bore out the thought; its splendour was subdued, and harmonised with the illustrious wearer's natural air of command, tempered by that genial spirit of universal kindness which is the ruling feeling of her nature. The *entente cordiale* surely was never more charmingly typified than in the lovely Duchess de Nemours; her transparent complexion, and exquisitely-formed hand,

"So pale and wan of hue,
You might have seen the moon shine through."

and her luxuriant hair, *Pompadoured* and studded with gems of priceless worth, while the reflection of her rose coloured damask dress reflected its tints, and mantled her fair cheeks with a kindred glow.

To select for special admiration any one of the costumed beauties from the myriad throng were vain, for each was symbolised by some bright speciality; yet, the inquiring eye would rest admiringly on some bright and particular lady, rich either in beauty or marked by some excellent brilliancy, like the Princess of Baden (now allied to the proud house of "the Douglas"), and the pensive Lady Chesterfield, with her sweet sister, the Lady Newport; and the superb Baroness de Brunnov, arrayed in all the splendid material which formed the characteristic of the gorgeous Court of Catherine the Czarina; Miss Burdett Coutts, bearing the historic "collier" so fraught with melancholy memories of Marie Antoinette, the fair subject of Burke's philippic against the extinct chivalry of the age; and the unity of costume of the Ladies of Honour all harmonised, though varying like the bright hues of the prism.

At no moment of the night did the guests and the Royal hosts themselves excite so much interest and admiration as in the dance. In no respect did the revived epoch display the superiority of the age in external habits of society than in the dances. There was the majestic Minuet, on the one hand, displaying all the elegance of attire and the grace of form, absolutely demanding that study of carriage, which is the most ornamental of all acquired qualities of form; and, on the other hand, we beheld once more the good old dance of our ancestors, in the days of Merry England—the "Roger de Coverley"—danced by all—by the Lord of the Manor, as well as his tenants, in days of real joyousness and rejoicing—when the frost work of ceremony was broken by a hearty feeling of mutual kindness. The unsightly Polkas were for once banished; and the Quadrilles danced appeared so rapid and inane, that we are inclined to believe they received, at her Majesty's Ball, their death-blow.

Our readers will feel how inadequate must be our description of such a *fête*. We have compared our notes with the observations of the most elegant and the most gifted of her Majesty's favoured guests, and all have been as inadequate to convey in words a *characteristic* impression. The fact is, that the Queen's *Fête* produced only an "*effet d'ensemble*;" magnificent indeed, but with little contrast. Although splendid and admirable in some respects, particularly as compared to ours, the costume of the age offered but few contrasts; all Europe, at the epoch revived, was abiding under the tyranny of the almost universally reigning absurdities of artificial hair, powder, and hoops, concealing the human form, and redeemed only by the grace of bearing and elegance of manner they absolutely demanded. The costumes of the few foreign nations who had escaped the mania were not sufficiently invoked. The heroes of the age were not many, and the costumes but of two or three of them were recalled, and that very imperfectly. The consequence was, there was an absence of those contrasts upon which the chronicler and the painter have always relied for description.

COSTUMES.

In addition to the Costumes published in our Journal of last week, the following were among the most striking:—

Duchess of Nemours.—Rose-coloured Chinese damask dress, richly trimmed with gold blonde and pearls and silver tulle. Under-dress of point d'Alençon lace, having a deep border of white lace with large silver rosettes. In front were silver plaques. The stomacher was composed of large brilliants and pearls, and on the left shoulder was a beautiful nosegay with diamond wheat-ears intermixed. Shoes of purple satin, embroidered with fleur-de-lis in gold and diamonds. Gloves embroidered in gold, with the fleur-de-lis to correspond.

The Duchess of Gloucester.—Dress of the richest black silk, having a pattern of flowers embroidered with white ribbons and lace, looped up. Down the front (which was ornamented with diamonds) were two borders of white point lace. Stomacher of diamonds and head-dress of black lace and diamonds. Petticoat of the same materials as the dress.

The Duchess of Norfolk.—Dress of brocade, the skirt of white silk, richly ornamented with amethysts.

Lady Darnley.—Costume of green and silver brocade, looped up with bouquets of white, pink, and red roses, and trimmed with old point lace and cherry-coloured ribbons. Petticoat of white satin, with a broad lace flounce, trimmed with festoons and knots of cherry-coloured ribbons. Head-dress, black velvet hat, with two cerise feathers, and a knot of ribbons, looped up with roses and an aigrette of diamonds. Necklace and stomacher also of diamonds. Shoes of white satin, with red heels and rosettes of red ribbon.

Lady Mary Fitzalan Howard.—Dress of cherry-coloured brocade, the skirt of grey satin, ornamented with pearls and diamonds.

The Marchioness of Douro.—The petticoat of white brocade with gold; flounce of old and most valuable point lace, formerly belonging to one of the Popes of Rome. The dress of white satin, with a large diamond brooch, being open, and ornamented with silver bullion and rosettes of diamonds. The stomacher most superbly covered with diamonds. Each sleeve ornamented with diamonds in the form of coronets, and trimmed with point lace to match the flounce. Head-dress, a coronet of diamonds and rubies. Shoes of white satin, trimmed with red ribbon, a rosette on each, with a large diamond in the centre. Her ladyship carried a magnificent bouquet of flowers, decorated with rubies and diamonds. The value of the diamonds and jewels worn by her ladyship amounted to £200,000. The necklace was of pearls, with rubies and diamonds fastened on black velvet, with bracelets to match.

The Marchioness of Waterford.—A gold brocade dress, embroidered with roses, and laced with violet velvet ribbon; ruffles of old point lace. Ornaments of pearls and diamonds. Petticoats of the same splendid material. The sleeves were bordered with rich lace, and were ornamented with gold, as was also the bottom of the dress.

The Duchess of Beaufort.—Hat of black velvet, ornamented with ribbons, edged with the largest brilliants, with a splendid ornament of diamonds and turquoise in the centre. Pink feathers. Dress of beautiful white figured satin, with splendid lace, and artificial flowers on each side. The stomacher of green satin, covered with diamonds. The petticoat of green satin, trimmed with a double border of the richest lace.

The Marchioness of Aylesbury.—A most magnificent costume of cerise velvet, embroidered with gold. The under petticoat of white satin, very richly ornamented with lama and gold blonde. A most brilliant stomacher of diamonds. Head-dress of diamonds.

Lady Seymour.—Dress of the richest gold brocade, elegantly ornamented with flowers, looped up and trimmed with blue ribbons and roses. Stomacher of cherry-coloured satin, splendidly ornamented with diamonds. A garland of roses extend round the top of the dress, looped on one shoulder by a large diamond, and fastened on the opposite side by a large bow of blue ribbon. The slip was of cherry-coloured satin, with a very deep and handsome flounce of guipure lace. The head-dress was a small black velvet hat, ornamented with diamonds and pearls, having a blue and a cherry-coloured feather; over the forehead was a small wreath of blue feathers. The necklace was of black velvet, studded with diamonds and turquoises, with a very large brilliant in the centre. Shoes of cherry-coloured satin, with white satin heels. Fan, with a large bow of cherry-coloured ribbons.

The Marchioness of Blandford.—A white satin slip, with two very deep flounces of lace, trimmed with red satin and red roses. The dress of red velvet, trimmed with white satin and red roses, and ornamented with diamonds. A diamond stomacher, with red velvet bows. The train trimmed with pearls and red roses. Hat of red velvet with three feathers of the same colour, ornamented with diamonds and pearls. Bouquet on the right shoulder, composed of roses with leaves of diamonds.

Viscountess Cavendish.—The dress of deep blue silver tissue, open in front, and bordered on each side by the richest silver lace; the sleeves trimmed with handsome point lace. The petticoat was of white silk, elegantly and profusely embroidered with flowers. The stomacher consisted of diamonds, and the dress itself was also ornamented with diamonds.

Lady Ernest Bruce.—Slip of terre velvet, richly trimmed with guipure. The dress of white brocade satin, watered with silver, and ornamented with flowers, being open in front, and having the skirt with garlands of flowers, and trimmed with white and red ribbon and silver cord. The stomacher of velvet, splendidly covered with diamonds and opals. Sleeves trimmed with guipure. Hat of red velvet, with red and white feathers, and diamond ornaments.

Lady Leveson.—Petticoat of white damask, with a deep flounce of handsome lace. Dress of Turkish green satin, embroidered with velvet and diamonds. A very splendid stomacher of diamond tissue, with a double border of red feathers and diamonds.

The Hon. Mrs. G. E. Anson.—The dress of rich brocade, wrought in silver with a magnificent pattern of gold and flowers, elaborately executed. The stomacher of diamonds and rubies. On each shoulder a diamond cross. The front of the dress bordered with gold lace, and the sleeves were trimmed with the same material. Petticoat of the same rich material, laced at the bottom with broad gold lace. Head-dress of diamonds, with a single red feather. Shoes of white satin, with red rosettes, and a diamond in the centre.

The Hon. Mrs. Stanley.—The dress of rich cerise and white brocade, trimmed with lace and roses. Petticoat of blue point de soie. Ornaments, turquoises and diamonds.

Lady Portman.—The dress of blue silk, brocade with silver, being a very handsome family dress of the year 1750. The year 1750. The dress of white silk, brocade with silver, and trimmed with point lace. The stomacher composed of diamonds, and trimmed with white lace. Head dress, a hat of black velvet, with blue and white feathers, ornamented with diamonds.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge.—A scarlet cloth General of Cavalry's uniform suit, richly trimmed with gold lace.

Prince Lieven.—Costume of garnet-coloured velvet, richly embroidered in gold; waistcoat of Pompadour satin.

His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch.—Coat of Royal blue rich velvet, most elaborately embroidered in gold in an antique style; the workmanship and design of which never was surpassed, if ever equalled; lined with rich white satin and buttons of gold work; on the breast a splendid star and Order of the Garter, and sword studded with diamonds. Waistcoat, of rich and delicately white satin, most ingeniously and superbly embroidered in gold; in the design the thistle is very appropriately introduced; gold buttons. Breeches, of these he velvet suit, with embroidered gold bullion buttons and frogs, with massive gold bullion fringe all round; breeches, scarlet kerseymere, richly embroidered with gold lace and gold buckles, white silk stockings, high heeled shoes, cocked hat, laced with broad gold lace, rich sword, studded with rose diamonds and brilliant emeralds. The Duke's dress is after the Field Marshal's dress costume of George II.

Prof. Devoszinski.—The dress of rich maroon velvet, edged with a very exquisite gold embroidery, and lined with white satin; the buttons worked in gold. On the left breast the noble Duke wore the St. George and Star of the Order of the Garter, set in most superb diamonds; the shoulder-knot of white satin fastened with magnificent diamonds, and the sword inlaid with the same jewels; waistcoat of the richest figured satin, the gold embroidery and buttons on suite with the coat; breeches of maroon velvet, with gold buttons; frill and ruffles of Brussels point-lace; three-cornered hat, with white feathers and splendid diamond ornaments; black velvet shoes, with red morocco heels and diamond buckles. His Grace also wore the Order of St. Andrew of Russia.

Duke of Leeds.—Costume of Thomas, fourth Duke of Leeds. Coat of puce-coloured velvet, lined with white satin, and trimmed with gold lace; massive gold buttons; white satin waistcoat, embroidered in gold; culotte of puce-coloured satin, and diamond buckles.

Duke of Beaufort.—A rich blue velvet suit, superbly embroidered in gold, magnificently trimmed with gold Brandenburghs, and lined with buff satin, with point lace ruffles of great value; the vest of buff satin, richly embroidered in gold, to correspond; remarkable for the accuracy and taste displayed in its execution.

Marquis of Exeter.—A rich maroon colour velvet suit, elegantly trimmed with gold Brandenburghs, and massive bullion tassels, adorned with superb jewel buttons, and lined with white satin; the vest of rich tissue, trimmed in gold.

Marquis of Waterford.—A superb black velvet suit, trimmed with rich gold gimp Brandenburghs, and tassels edged with silver lace, ornamented with rich gold pearl buttons and lined with white satin; the vest of silver tissue, trimmed in a similar manner.

Marquis of Loeb.—A superb sable velvet Highland jacket, beautifully trimmed with silver lace, green cuffs, and lined with green, ornamented with solid silver salmon, the various ornaments in every respect unique and of exquisite delineation; the Sutherland Chief tartan belted plaid, and kilt.

Marquis of Bradbantine.—A rich blue velvet Highland jacket, handsomely embroidered in gold, and slashed with yellow satin; rich gold satin tissue waistcoat, Broadbaine Tartan kilt, and satin belted plaid rich gold lace belts, with solid gold mountings and precious stones. The above costume taken from a valuable painting in his lordship's possession.

Marquis of Headfort.—A rich claret-coloured velvet suit, trimmed with gold lace, the cuffs of gold tissue, and ornamented with superb jewel buttons; the vest of silver tissue trimmed to correspond.

Marquis of Worcester.—A rich blue velvet suit, elegantly embroidered in silver,

OPENING OF THE NORTHAMPTON AND PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY.



THRAPSTON STATION.



Oundle Station.

Last week, we were compelled, by pressure of other claims upon our illustration, to omit the promised engravings of this recently-opened line of Railway, which we now present to our readers.

This newly-constructed Branch Railway connects Peterborough with the main London and Birmingham Line at Blisworth. It was opened to the public on Monday, the 2nd instant, when a party of the Directors, accompanied by the Mayor, Corporation, and other inhabitants of Northampton, journeyed, in a train of fifteen first-class carriages, from Northampton to Peterborough (47½ miles) in about two hours and a half, including stoppages of above 50 minutes. The progress of the train was a sort of spectacle for

the people of the district through which the line passes; every station and village being crowded with wonder-struck gazers.

The prospective advantages of this Railway are stated to be of an important nature; and on this account, coupled with the architectural character of the principal stations, we have illustrated the line somewhat more copiously than usual. In the *Northampton Mercury*, we find the results of the Railway and the attractions of its locality thus glanced at:—

"Perhaps, few railways of similar length have effected a greater change than is likely to result from the Northampton and Peterborough branch. Peterborough has hitherto been less known to the inhabitants of the southern division of the county than places twice the distance in a different direction,

and the strangeness is the consequence of the imperfect intercommunication. Yet Peterborough—to say nothing of it in the way of business—has attractions of no trifling order. Indeed, the entire line of country through which the Railway runs is an attractive one—a fertile, and, upon the whole, a favourable specimen of Northamptonshire scenery; while, to the archaeologist, it would, perhaps, be impossible to point out a tract of country of the same extent equally abounding in objects of architectural interest. And if Peterborough, with its noble cathedral, Fotheringhay, with its memories of the unfortunate Queen of Scots, Oundle, Thrapston, Wellingborough, and the many intermediate villages whose spires and towers give character and beauty to the landscape, have attractions for the inhabitants



NORTHAMPTON STATION

of the county town, Northampton and its immediate neighbourhood can, in turn, boast of many objects to compensate for a visit from our brethren of the east. All parties, we do not doubt, will derive pleasure and benefit from the intercourse newly facilitated."

The Northampton and Peterborough Railway branches from the main line about three quarters of a mile north of the Blisworth Station, and close to the Northampton branch of the Grand Junction Canal, which it crosses almost immediately. On the left, about a mile and a half distant, the first object worth notice is Gayton Church and Manor House; the latter reduced to the condition of a farm house, but still retaining the characteristics of the domestic architecture of Elizabeth and James I. Having crossed the canal,

the railway is carried for a short distance along an embankment. On the right, Milton Church is a picturesque object against its rich back-ground of trees. It has a curious and very elegant circular window, and a low decorated spire. The Manor House is a picturesque specimen of Elizabethan architecture. On the left of the line as we approach the lock house on the canal, may be seen, also amidst clustering trees, the very interesting saddle-backed tower of Rothersthorpe church: it possesses a campanile for a saint's bell, and a Norman font. Pursuing our route, on the right we see Huntsbury Hill, commonly known as the "Dane's Camp," but obviously an earth-work of a far more ancient date. On the left may be seen Upton Hall, bosomed in rich woods the tower of Dustan Church; and, directly before

us, the town of Northampton extending over the entire back-ground. Perhaps, the best view of the county town is gained just as we have swept round the curve below Huntsbury Hill, and approach the pretty little white canal bridge.

Beginning at the left of the panorama, we see the square tower of St. Andrew's; a little to the right rises the spire of St. Sepulchre; the green space between is the Castle Mound, below which is the West Bridge, spanning, with its many irregular arches, the Naseby branch of the Nene. Still a little further to the right, and on the horizon, a small turret is visible—the ventilator of the new Town Gaol. Lower down is the low square tower of St. Peter's; a little further on, the campanile of St. Katherine's; still to the



LYNCH BRIDGE.



NENE VIADUCT.



PETERBOROUGH STATION.

right, rises the tower of All Saints'; and further on still, and against the horizon, is that of St. Giles. Descending the right hand slope, may be seen the upper part of the Infirmary, and in the extreme distance, in the same line, the Lunatic Asylum. The middle distance is occupied with the coal and corn warehouses, foundries, &c., on the banks of the river, and the river itself; and in the foreground lie rich meadows. We are now rapidly approaching the Northampton Station; and the only other objects to be noticed before we reach it, are two small tumuli on the left, and a building on the right, which, in its present modernised condition, would hardly attract attention, but which, a few months back, retained some very interesting architectural features. It was the old Manor House of Far Cotton, and the residence of the ancestors of the celebrated Hervey, who wrote the once popular "Meditations Among the Tombs." Nearly the whole of this section of the Railway, from its first departure from the main line till it crosses the Towcester road, and enters the premises of the Northampton Station, runs parallel with the canal.

The Northampton Station is a very tasteful and commodious building. The booking offices are large and convenient, and the arrangements, interior and exterior, very complete. It is fitted up with engine-house, carriage and goods shed, cattle and sheep pens. To this Station there is a double line of rails; hence to Peterborough the line is a single one only.

Leaving the Northampton Station, the line runs along the rich meadows on the south bank of the Nen, having on the right the luxuriant woods of Delapré Abbey, and on the left, a south view of the town. Delapré, or as it was called, the Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, was a religious house, founded in the reign of Stephen, by Simon de St. Liz, Earl of Northampton. It seems to have been a Nunnery 300 years; and, at the Dissolution, the Abbess and eight nuns had pensions assigned to them.

Following the course of the river, the line continues within sight of Great and Little Houghton. Clifford Hill is a conspicuous object on the left. It is a circular mound now crowned with trees, and encompassed by a wide and deep ditch; it is conjectured to be a Roman work, and to have been raised as a specula or watch-hill. Proceeding onward, Cooknoe mill on the left is a picturesque object; and the church of Cooknoe on the rising ground on the right, is a very interesting structure. Farther on, also on the hill, is Whiston Church, built in 1534, and an interesting specimen of late Ecclesiastical Architecture. Seven miles from Northampton, we reach a small station, at a place called White-mills, the communication with Castle Ashby, the embattled seat of the Marquis of Northampton, built in 1624, partly after designs by Inigo Jones. The beautiful tower of Earl's Barton Church on the left; then comes Doddington, and finally the Wellingborough (first class) Station—another very tasteful structure about a mile from the town. Be-

tween Wellingborough and Thrapston, a distance of 11 miles, there are 3 stations: Ditchford, booking-office; Higham Ferrers, and Ringstead. The spires of Stanwick, Higham Ferrers, and Raunds, are visible on the right; and on the left the Addingtons, Great and Little, add beauty to a beautiful landscape. Thrapston station stands in a very picturesque situation. Here again noble spires attract the eye, that of the neighbouring village of Islip especially.

Between Thrapston and Oundle, 7½ miles, there are two stations, Thorpe and Barnwell. Aldwinckle All Saints, and Aldwinckle St. Peter's, which we now pass, are to be regarded with reverence, for the first had the honour of giving birth to the great John Dryden, the poet, and the latter was the birth-place of Thomas Fuller, the divine. The noble woods of Lilford Hall, the seat of Lord Lilford, are a little farther on the left. At Barnwell St. Andrew, which we pass soon afterwards on the right, are still the remains of a castle built in the reign of Henry I. Oundle, at which we have now arrived, is a first-class station, presenting the same tasteful aspect exhibited by the other principal stations on the line. Oundle Church, distinctly visible from the station, has a magnificent spire, and the town itself is spacious and striking. From Oundle to Peterborough, there are but two stations, Wansford and Overton. Here the country is rich in objects of archaeological and historical interest. Fotheringhay, where the unhappy Mary, Queen of Scots, was beheaded, may be recognised by the mound on which once stood the castle. We now pass through the tunnel (¾ mile in length), the only one on the line. The Wansford Station, which is the station for Stamford, is an important one, and is fitted up with extensive cattle pens. The woods of Burleigh—

"Burleigh House by Stamford town"—

are to be seen from it. Proceeding onward, we cross a neck of land in Huntingdonshire, and the Ermine-street. The line here takes rather a sharp curve. Castor, famous for its Roman remains; and the rich woods of Milton Park, the seat of Lord Fitzwilliam; attract the attention of the traveller, until finally, the glorious Cathedral of Peterborough indicates the termination of the journey. The Station here, which is in a very unfinished state, is not constructed by the London and Birmingham, but by the Eastern Counties Company.

We need scarcely add to this glance at the line (abridged from the *Northampton Mercury*), that it abounds in picturesque variety; and we do not remember any line of equal interest to the archaeological tourist.

Our illustrations show—1. The Northampton Station, of pleasing design, in the old English style; the materials, red brick, with stone dressings. 2. and 3. The Oundle and Thrapston Stations: both are in the old English style; that at Thrapston is most embellished—the lower portion being stone,

and the upper faced with ornamental plaster-work. 4. West View of Lynch Bridge, with Castor Bridge in the distance. 5. The Line crossing the River Nene. 6. The Station at Peterborough, completed.

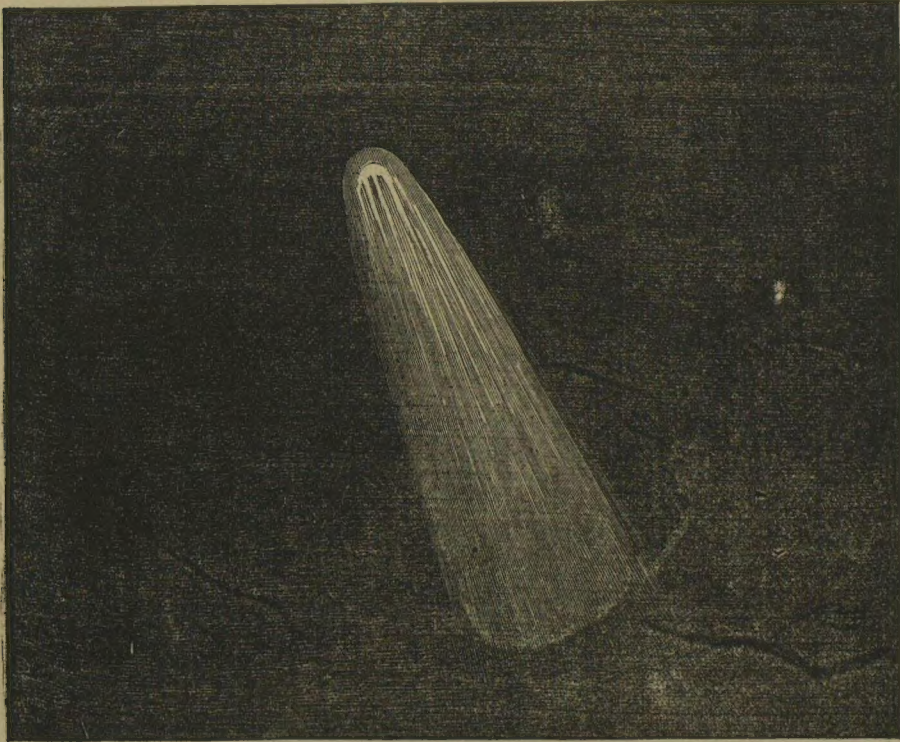
The several stations are from the designs of Mr. Livock, architect.

MAGNIFICENT COMET.

A new Comet has just made its appearance in the heavens, and has been plainly visible to the naked eye. A gentleman named Teays called the attention of Sir James South to this phenomenon at eleven o'clock on Sunday evening last. It was observed about the same hour by many persons in various parts of London; and Sir James South has received several letters, stating it to have been discovered as early as the Friday previous. It is a very fine comet; the nucleus being the brightest since that of the comet which appeared in 1825. To use the words of Sir J. South, "it looks like a golden spangle upon a lady's gauze dress." The tail is very long and widely spread, and of a pale misty blue; while the nucleus appears like burnished gold. It moves with extraordinary rapidity. When discovered, it was near the bright star Capella; but it is now several degrees westward of it. It will be found looking west of north, about eight or ten degrees above the horizon. At 31 minutes past eleven, on Sunday night, "its approximate right ascension was about 5 hours 18 minutes, and its north declination about 45 degrees 21 minutes;" at ten o'clock, it was west of north a few degrees; and at midnight was due north, its altitude about eight degrees.

As yet, little has been ascertained respecting this Comet: whether it is one which has made its periodical return, or whether it is its first appearance in our system, has not yet been decided. It is the opinion of the eminent astronomer, Sir J. South, that it is a new comet.

We have to record our thanks to Sir James for the very handsome manner in which he afforded our artist every facility for making the accompanying sketches by means of his very magnificent telescope, at his Observatory at Kensington.



THE COMET, AS IT APPEARED THROUGH THE TELESCOPE OF SIR J. SOUTH, ON THE NIGHT OF WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11TH.



THE POSITION OF THE COMET IN THE HEAVENS ON THE NIGHTS OF SUNDAY MONDAY, AND WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8TH, 9TH, AND 11TH.

"We regard it, on the whole, as very able and useful, and recommend it to the attention of students of the Piano-forte."—John Lub, October 19.

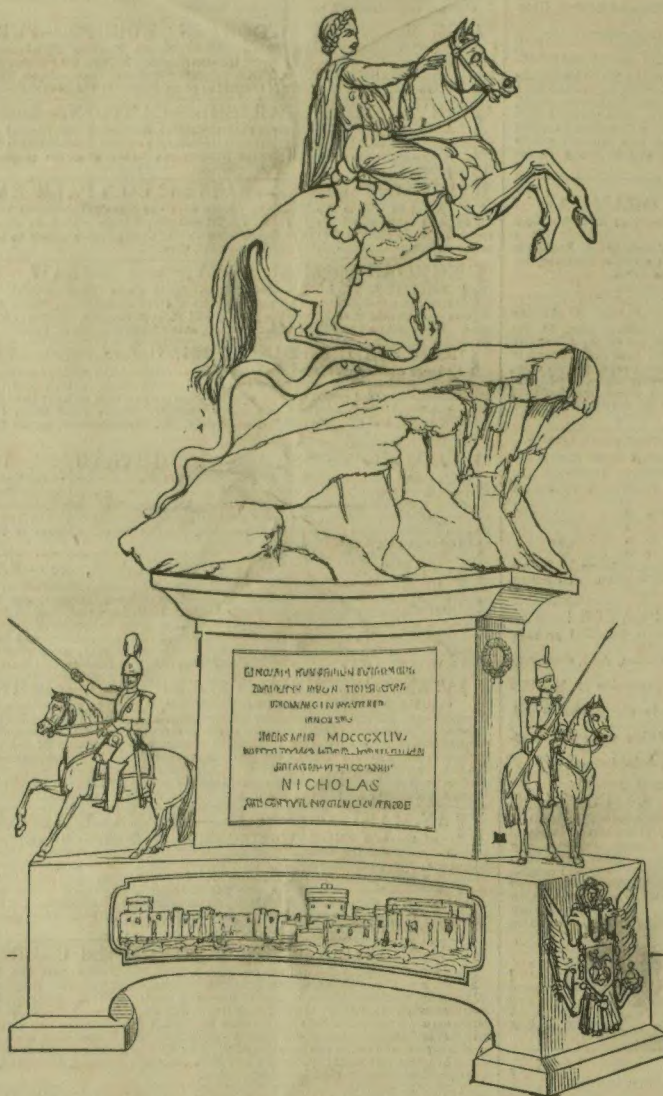
s better treated, by a different arrangement of the figures. The composition is perfect, and the spirit of the group is almost unsurpassable.

The third specimen, "The Queen's Vase" is a splendid piece of plate, designed by Mr. Cotterill, and executed in silver, by the Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket. It consists of an elegantly shaped vase, tastefully ornamented in the *cinque-cento* style. The cover is surmounted by a group representing the conversion of St. Hubert, the patron of huntsmen. The Royal arms of her Majesty and Prince Albert form a portion of the stem, which is composed entirely of rich *alto-relievo* ornaments. The chief beauty of the vase, however, consists in the elegant group which surmounts the lid. St. Hubert is on his knees in adoration, having dismounted on seeing, according to the legend, a noble stag, elevated on a rock, bearing a crucifix of light betwixt his

antlers. The horse, as well as the hounds appear unconscious of the mysterious presence of the miraculous stag; for the former is represented leisurely grazing, and the hounds are quietly resting at their master's feet. This group, though of small dimensions and very simple in its composition, is one of the most attractive ever executed by Mr. Cotterill. The horse is finely proportioned, and its lineaments, as well as those of the stag and hounds, are beautiful. The figure of St. Hubert is graceful; and the whole group is highly picturesque.



ROYAL HUNT CUP.



THE EMPEROR'S CUP



THE QUEEN'S VASE

ASCOT PRIZES 1845.



HER MAJESTY AND HER ILLUSTRIOUS VISITORS AND SUITE LEAVING WINDSOR CASTLE FOR ASCOT RACES.